

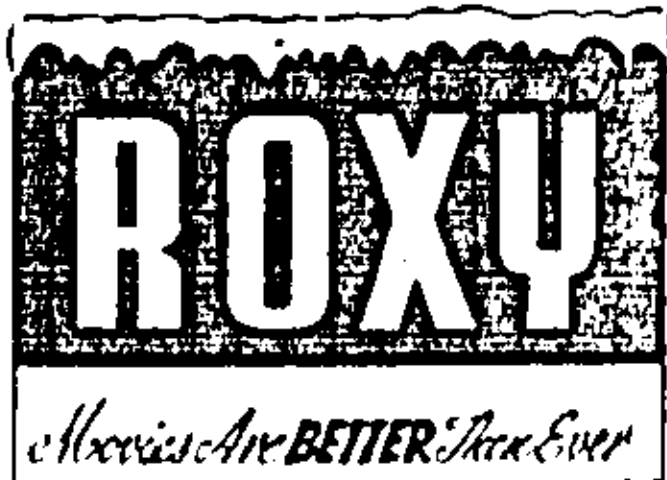
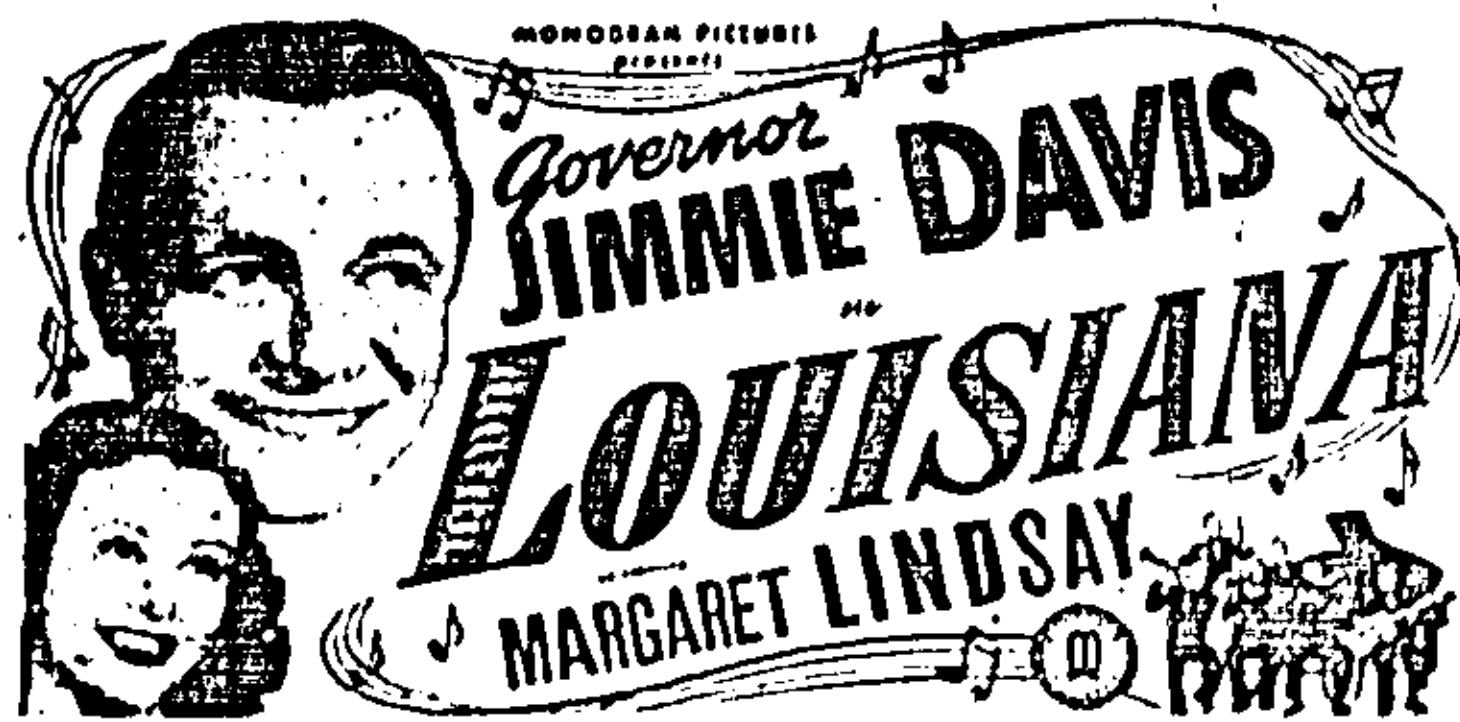
LEE Theatre

FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY
FOUR SHOWS AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

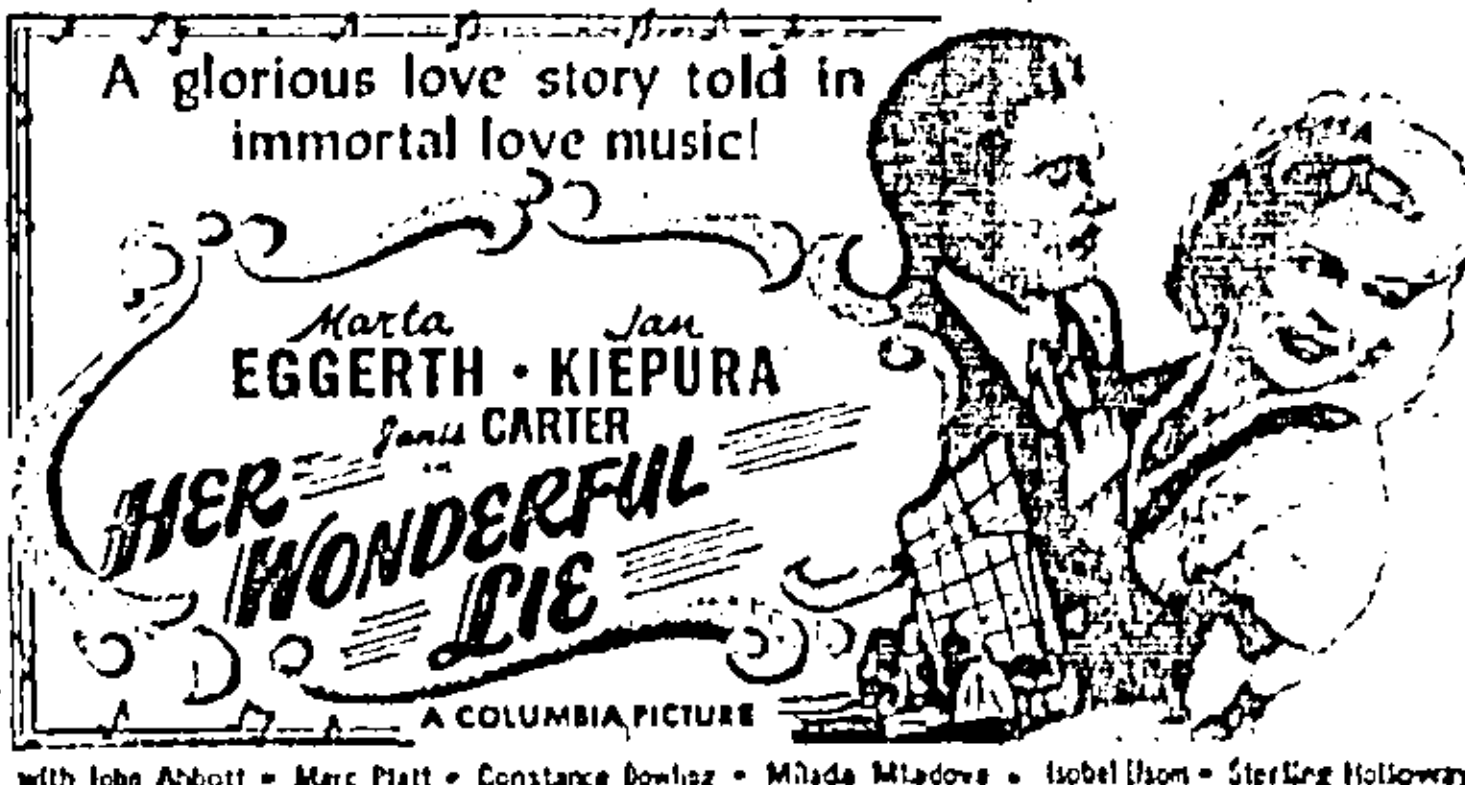


ALSO LATEST PARAMOUNT NEWS

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A Great Actor in the Mysterious Picture of the Year!

Leslie Howard in "PIMPERNEL SMITH"

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How A Child Learns His Numbers Before Entering School

By GARRY CLEVELAND MYERS, Ph.D.

If you will listen to a child from three to six as he plays, you will hear him use many expressions relating to quantity, as bigger, smaller; heavier, lighter; longer, shorter; more, less. He may use one-half, a fourth or even a third correctly. How very early the child understands the meaning of half an apple or half a cookie!

Without any formal teaching the youngster gradually learns the meaning of two, more-than-two, then three and so on. However, he may use number words or even count to ten without knowing the meaning of the number words he uses.

Add & Subtract

Very early the child knows he can make a smaller pile of sand bigger by adding some sand to this pile, or a pile of pebbles larger by adding more pebbles. Even though he need not know how much or how many he added, he knows he can make a pile of sand or pile of pebbles smaller by taking away some sand or some pebbles without needing to know how much sand or how many pebbles remain. Later he grows interested in how much or how many are added or taken away. He may say to a playmate, "I have twice as many apples as you have," or he may divide a piece of candy or a portion of clay into several equal parts. He may multiply, divide, add and subtract long before he goes to school, without ever having been taught to do so. He also may manipulate some common fractions in his head.

Measurements

Children as young as five or six like to measure common objects or distances about the house with a foot ruler, yardstick or tape measure. This certainly is useful fun for a child seven or eight. Thereby he grows familiar with number symbols and their relative meanings, and with relative measurements.

The child who has been encouraged at home to make things from paper, cardboard or even wood may grow interested pretty early as he draws or makes the pattern he has made, to make his own ruler or to make his own tape measure. When he makes a ruler or a tape measure, he is making a pattern he has made, to make his own ruler or to make his own tape measure. When he makes a ruler or a tape measure, he is making a pattern he has made, to make his own ruler or to make his own tape measure.

Makes Things

The child who gradually develops a workshop at home and learns to make things from paper, cardboard, cloth or wood soon discovers the value of making careful measurements. In consequence, he soon grows interested in parts of a foot or inch in common fractions. As he develops working drawings of his own or follows drawings and directions in a book or magazine he acquires very useful and meaningful practice with common fractions.

Also, the child who has early fun in the home kitchen at cooking and baking from recipes has no problem at school with denominating numbers, such as changing pounds to ounces or quarts to pints. The child who has learned and encouraged to make and do things at home for fun not only has fun but also has gained much useful arithmetic.



Let's Eat

BY
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Delicious Buffet Dinner

WHETHER dinner for the family and friends is to be served indoors or outside on the terrace or lawn, try buffet style, the type of service being adopted by smart hostesses for a large group.

It will be successful if the arrangement of food is orderly. First a pile of napkins, and paper doiled trays, one for each person. Then the refreshments and the foods in sequence, with the necessary silver and dishes for each course. If serving the menu given in this column, start with madrasene, simmering over an alcohol stove, or, if to be cold, keep it in a well chilled bowl. Next the big platter of ham, bowl of vegetable salad and a bun warmer of hot twin rolls. Pass the dessert and beverage.

Buffet Dinner

Hot or Jellied Madrasene
Baked Smoked Ham
Virginia Style
Vegetable Salad
Mayonnaise
Warm Twin Rolls
Ice Cream with
Frozen Fruit Cocktail
Coffee, Tea or Milk

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Vegetable Salad

Small-dice enough warm cooked white potatoes to make 3 c. Add 1/2 c. small-diced carrot, 1/4 c. small-diced raw celery or thin-sliced red radishes, 1/4 c. fine-mixed scallions and 1 c. green peas or diced cooked asparagus. With a fork stir in 1/3 c. French dressing mixed with 1/2 c. mayonnaise, 2 tsp. sweet or sour cream, 1/2 tsp.



VALERIE HUDSON believes that good shoes are an investment and that plain court styles are best because they do duty for all occasions and don't date.

PLAN YOUR WINTER DRESS BUDGET

TWO LONDON GIRLS EXPLAIN
HOW THEY ARE DOING IT

By EILEEN ASCROFT

YOU should start planning your winter wardrobe now during the last days of summer. Whether you have £5 to spend or £50, the rules are the same.

Decide on a basic colour scheme the sort of clothes you are going to need, the amount you can spend on each item, and then start looking.

Don't be side-tracked into buying unsuitable clothes, materials of colours which cannot be fitted into your general scheme.

The two girls whose autumn budgets I print today both work for their livings and need to look smart in their jobs.

Because they work in the fashion world they have more opportunity than most girls to recognise good clothes.

Their ideas on colour schemes, shopping and making-do will help other girls who are preparing to put away their cotton frocks and change into warmer clothes.

Her £12 wardrobe

TEENAGER FAY CHAPPLE, 18-year-old, dark-haired blue-eyed, plans to spend £12 on her winter wardrobe. She has chosen brown as her basic colour.

Most important purchase has been made already—a buff-coloured showerproof whipcord, fully lined with a detachable gay turtleneck-lined hood.

Utility, it cost £6 10s. It is a wise investment for any teenager who can afford only one coat for town and country wet or fine weather.

Like most girls today, Fay favours "separates." She already has skirts to pick up the colours in her tartan hood. Sweaters she knits herself during slack times on the switchboard—she is a telephone operator with the International Wool Secretariat.

Fay's next purchases will be a wool utility dress with long sleeves to tone with the coat and a set of dark green accessories, to pick up the green in the tartan.

Buy 'separates'

IMPORTANT tips for other teenagers planning winter wardrobes can be picked up from Fay's budget scheme. Here it is:

1—Put your money into everyday garments like coats and suits, not party dresses which you will probably wear only once or twice.

2—Buy plain court shoes, or "flatties" if you don't like high heels. They will not date.

3—Prolong your wardrobe's life by looking after it. Even if a dress costs little in pounds, it will pay to sponge and press it regularly, hang it up, and shake it every night and put a stitch in it as soon as it is needed.

4—"Separates" are cheap to buy, and by ringing the changes give one lots of different outfits.

5—Include one plain wool dress, so simple that you can change its personality with different accessories, and even dress it up to go to a party with the right necklace, flower or collar.

6—Wear hats and stockings in town, however inexpensive they have to be.

Extravagance

FAY buys berets and trims them herself. Lunch hours spent window gazing in the West End give her lots of ideas. Her one real extravagance is an occasional pair of nylon.

Most teenagers would find it worth-while to have some dress-making lessons. Fay saves

pounds every year by doing her own alterations and making blouses and undies.

She lives with her invalid mother at Ewell, and fills in the evenings she has to spend at home with her needlework, cooking and housework. One of her most recent feats is a Dorothy handbag with interchangeable cords to match her skirts and berets.

The handbox look

CAREER GIRL VALERIE HUDSON is a glamorous fashion model by day. In the Rialto's salon, but after five she becomes her own housekeeper, cook and nursemaid to 4½-year-old daughter Susan.

Twenty-five-year-old Valerie is tall, dark and slim, reckons she spends £2 a week to maintain her just-out-of-a-handbox look and believes in planning her shopping well in advance.

The new Paris combination of black and brown will be her autumn theme. Most important item will be the topcoat, which must be brown, simple enough for town or country, warm and smart and not cost more than £15.

Valerie likes "separates," too, because they offer more opportunity for fashion switches. She will buy a black pleated wool skirt and team it with a brown sweater, beret and accessories for country and a black off-the-shoulder sweater for special occasions.

They do not date

SHE will buy the sweater plain, with a black beret to match, and dress both of them up herself, with black sequin embroidery.

Other buys include a plain black wool dress with black patent leather accessories. Because she has to look smart on a small income, Valerie



FAY CHAPPLE gives her new shower-proof coat its first outing. It cost £6 10s. and forms the basis of her winter wardrobe.

believes in simple, well-cut clothes, which do not date. She buys good shoes in plain court styles, and 5s. 11d. berets which she trims herself.

Important economies are regular home care for her wardrobe, being her own hairdresser and beauty expert, doing her own alterations and knitting her sweaters herself. Valerie likes to embroider when she has time and this makes a great difference to a plain wool frock.

Slacks at home

FOR housework in her Maida Vale flat Valerie wears slacks and sweaters, and puts daughter Susan into dungarees for her daytime visit to a nursery school.

(World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service).



Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Friendship

DON'T lock your friends out at home or school. Have them over with you by making curtains on which they can write their names in nail polish, paint or ink.

No matter what type of window you have, you can design your curtains so they will be smart, inexpensive and individualised to the nth degree.

Long or Short: Choose a fairly firm fabric, one easy to write on. Sateen, the kind used for lining drapes, is ideal for a Friendship Curtain.

Pair of Coloured Sheets Coloured sheets are very, very "swish." A pair of 72" x 108" sheets will give you a curtain that needs only to have the top hem turned over on rod to make curtain the length you desire.

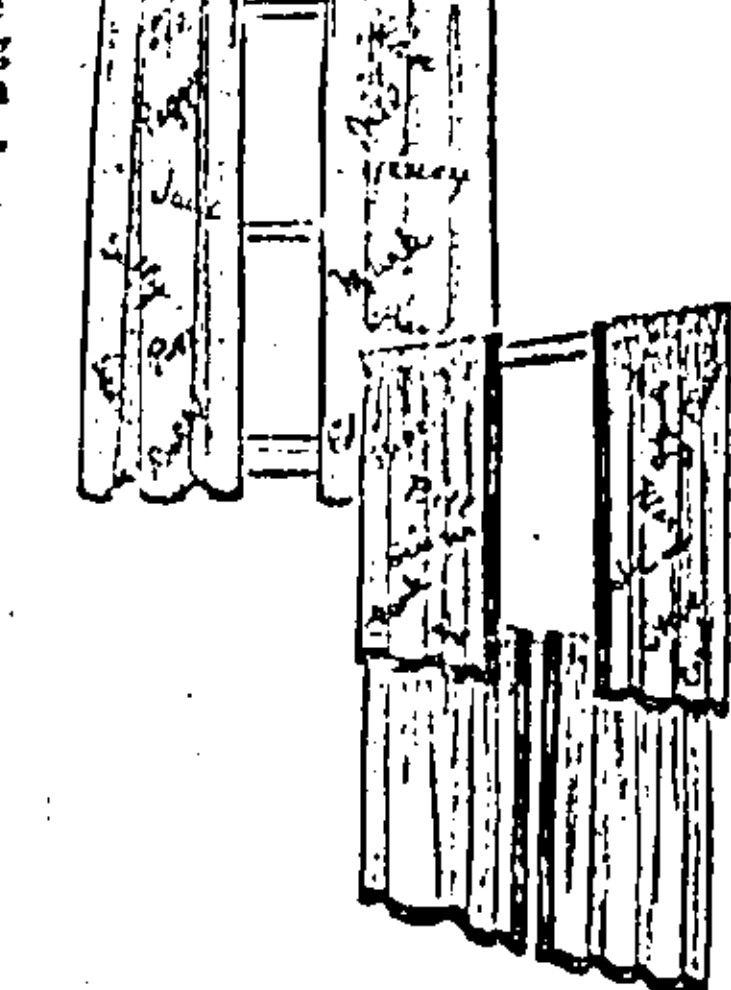
When pulled-over portion makes curtain length and valance correct, then pin this, remove from rod and stitch casing in. Have names written on that you want, and hang curtain.

Ham Top and Bottom If sateen is used, simply put a hem at top and bottom; sew rings to top edge, to go over rod. Or rings may be purchased at any drapery department in a size to fit your rod.

Double-Bush Curtains: Measure from centre of rod to depth you want curtain. Add amount needed for casing and hem.

Make casing, as at A—always make it at least 1½" wider than rod for ease of sliding curtain on and off.

Curtains



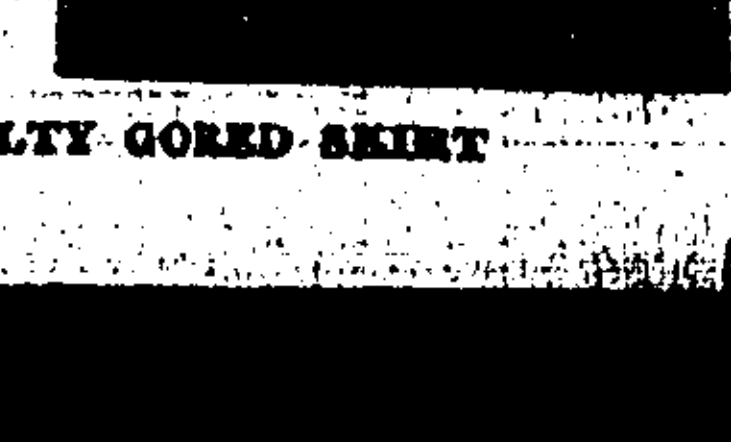
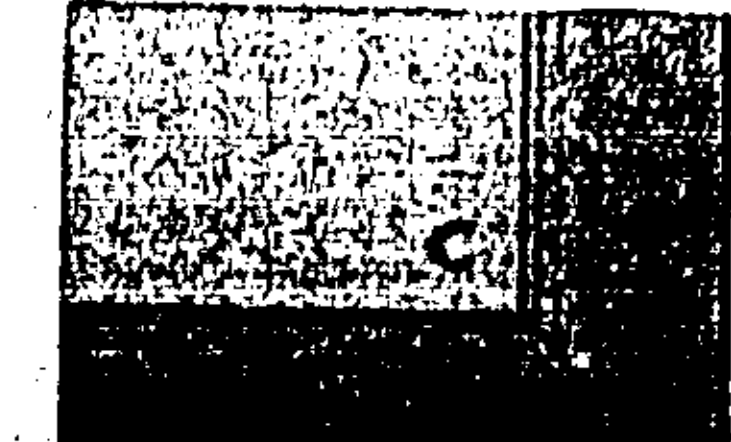
Hems 1½" wide may be used on front centre edges and bottoms to give finish, or a band of contrasting fabric or colour may be applied.

Stitch to Wrong Side

Stitch band to wrong side, and mitre corners, as at B. Clip corners, turn to right side and top-stitch, as at C.

Since name curtains cannot be washed, rayon taffeta can be used for them. This comes in beautiful colours and is quite inexpensive, considering how really lovely the curtains are.

A dressing table skirt could be made to match curtains and a truly lovely room created at little cost, and of course, the Friendship Curtains make it very special.



TOMORROW, NOVELTY GORED SKIRT

Philippine Inspiration



Inspired by the Philippine national costume is Linda Christian's gown at the first night at the St. James's Theatre. It is in pineapple fibre-coloured green, maize and blue—London Express Service.

Where The Slip Becomes

An Accessory, Not Lingerie

LINGERIE designed to be seen under sheer dresses or to be worn as outdoor wear is high for summer.

In cycles, it is noted, slips also may be varied. "The slip in these instances will be an accessory rather than just a piece of lingerie," a buyer declares, "and will be as important an accessory as a flower or scarf."

Simple slips, cover-brun slips, these scooped of neckline and with wide shoulder straps, and a good supply blouse slips in addition to lace-trimmed petticoats, however, will be promoted by some stores for wear under summer sheers.

There seems to be little left waiting for co-ordination with summer sheers, according to the majority of lingerie buyers here. The only exception noted was a need for more and more froth on nylon knits, primarily in items for under summer sheer bodices.

Dark colours and neutral shades will be purchased first, buyers say. They do not feel that slips in figured materials will be very popular with customers. "We'll wait and see," is the comment on printed slips. Polka-dotted and printed petticoats, however, will be promoted by some stores for wear under "square dance" cotton skirts.

Mauritius Pensions Scheme

The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. James Griffiths, has given his "cordial approval" to a non-contributory Old Age (and Blind Persons) Pension Scheme which has been introduced in the Colony of Mauritius effective from July 1 this year.

The scheme provides for the payment of Rs. 15 (£1 2s. 6d.) a month to men and women who have reached the age of 65. Proportionate deductions from pension are made in cases of people who have incomes of up to Rs. 15 a month, and those with incomes of more than this amount will not receive any pension at all. Pensions are also awarded to blind people who have reached 40 years of age.

Estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,740,000 a year (£134,000) which will be raised by additional taxation.

When the scheme was in course of preparation, a survey was carried out by the Public Administration Commission to determine the number of potentially pensionable people in the colony. This showed that out of a population (1944 census) of 418,165, there were 230,100 people in the 55-59 age group, 6,914, from 60-64, and 11,414 of 65 or over.

SPECIALIST GIVES UP £48,000

Sir Philip Manson-Bahr, 68-year-old specialist on tropical diseases, has given up a bequest of £48,000 and an estate of 223 acres. He has refused to observe the condition that he should live in the 22-room Godston Park, in Surrey, left him by his uncle, Mr. William Blessig, together with the residue of the estate.

Sir Philip says that he cannot afford the upkeep of an estate which requires five gardeners and 10 servants and which includes the upkeep of 20 pensioners.

Sir Philip has had a distinguished medical career. His son, also a doctor, served during the war in the East Africa Army Medical Corps, in Tanganyika and Abyssinia and is now in Fiji.

The sum left to Sir Philip will now be divided equally amongst the relatives, as if there had been no will. Twelve nephews and nieces will share the money.

Garon Hall, which has four reception rooms, 13 bedrooms, a lodge, chauffeur's cottage and a flat over the garage, is to be auctioned on October 11.

Mr. Blessig died, aged 92, in June.

On Vacation



The charm of Lake Mead near Las Vegas, Nevada, doesn't suffer a bit from the presence of Hollywood's Diana Mumby. She is on vacation from her show-girl job. (Acme).

Biggest Gathering Of Clans

Although Cameron of Lochiel, Lord Lovat and the Marquess of Bute have said a preliminary "No," 23 Scottish clans have already signified their intention of taking part next year in the greatest Gathering of the Clans since Prince Charles Edward with his Highland Army marched to Edinburgh in 1745.

The Clan Rally is to take place in Edinburgh on August 16 to 19 as part of Scotland's contribution to the Festival of Britain.

Eighty-five clans, all of which have recognised the

TWO KILLED IN CRASH

Winchester, Sept. 18. Two persons were believed killed this afternoon when a plane on a training flight crashed in a field near here. Witnesses said that the plane hit its ground with a terrific explosion.

No further details were immediately available. The aircraft was a Lincoln belonging to the Ministry of Supply. There were only two people on board, both of whom were believed to have been killed. (Reuter).

Out Of The Past



GIVING present-day Berliners a chance for "double takes," a German army captain dresses in pre-World War I duds and moustache to inspect his similarly-dressed troops. The stunt was publicly for a film about the Kaiser's elite soldiers. Note: Reenacted uniforms in background. They're real. (Acme).

PREVIEW OF WESTERN AIR DEFENCE

By Ronald Boxall

London, Sept. 6.

The pattern of Western air defence became clear yesterday at the preview of the Society of British Aircraft Constructors' air display and exhibition at Farnborough, Hampshire.

Not unnaturally, the interest of the technicians and pressmen who were invited to the full dress rehearsal centred on the military planes. Remembering the emphasis placed in the last war on the value of strategic bombing, the absence of heavy bombers was a remarkable feature of the show. The reason for this is in the new concept of defence evolved since the end of the war.

So far as tactical bombing is concerned, Western striking power would appear to be centred around a new twin-jet medium bomber which is now in production for the R.A.F. and will also be built under licence in Australia. This plane—the only bomber shown—was the English Electric Canberra B.2, which is capable of very high speed and amazing manoeuvrability.

The accent was, however, on extremely fast jet fighters and anti-submarine aircraft. In the latter class, the Avon Meteor, built by Rolls-Royce, gave an astounding performance of aerobatics. This plane is powered by two Rolls-Royce Avon turbo-jets and first flew last month.

STILL SECRET

Details of its performance are still secret, but it is believed to be capable of climbing to 40,000 feet in less than three minutes. An official of the firm which built it said, with typical understatement, that this latest Meteor is "considerably more powerful than it was a year ago."

Two other new jet fighter planes—officially described as the fastest in the show—were the Supermarine Type 535 and the Hawker P. 1081. The Type 535 which flew at Farnborough is the only one of its kind in the world and flew for the first time last month.

Built by Vickers Armstrong Ltd., the firm which gave us the Spitfire, it has one Rolls-Royce Nene turbojet engine. So far as it was possible to judge, the Type 535 has, if anything, an edge on speed over the P. 1081. Both planes have sharply swept-back wings, giving them the appearance of an arrow.

The P. 1081 is powered by a 5,000 lb. static thrust Rolls-Royce Nene engine, and made its first experimental flight last June. Like its nearest rival, Type 535, it is the only prototype flying.

SILVER BULLETS

Both these planes were climbing steeply only a few seconds after taking off. Twenty seconds later they were screaming down in a vertical dive to flatten out low over the runway and go skimming across the field like silver bullets. Unless one is prepared for their approach, they can streak past and disappear in the distance almost before one is aware of it.

Yet another brand new model is the Sapphire Meteor, which is said to have a maximum speed of over 600 miles an hour. This plane is powered by two Armstrong Siddeley Sapphire turbojets, the most powerful engines in the world, one of which has the same power as the four piston engines in the B-29 Superfortress. A feature of this plane is its remarkable rate of climb.

But Britain's air defence is not dependent on a few prototype planes. The Meteor 8, a single seater fighter with two Rolls-Royce Derwent turbojet engines, is already in production for the Royal Air Force, and 300 are being built under licence in Holland by Fokker. This plane already has two records to its credit. It is the holder of the 1,000 km. Closed Circuit record at 511 miles an hour, and of the London-Copenhagen and return records.

BOMBS UNDER WINGS

In yesterday's flying display, the Meteor 8 went through its

Emrys Hughes Resigns

Constantin, French Zone of Germany, Sept. 18. The British Labour Member of Parliament, Mr. Emrys Hughes, has resigned from the post of Vice-President of the European Parliamentarians' Union.

He announced this decision in a letter to the President, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi. Mr. Hughes explained that he was drastically opposed to Mr. Winston Churchill's proposal at the Strasbourg meeting to create a European Army and to re-militarise Germany.

paces with a 1,000 lb. bomb strapped under each wing. It dashed across the field, upside down, climbed steeply and then went into a vertical dive. Flattening out over the field, it streaked across the runway at a terrific speed, turned its streamlined nose upward and in a very few seconds had disappeared from sight.

The Venom, powered by a 3,000 lb. thrust de Havilland Ghost engine, is also in full production for R.A.F. Fighter Command. It is 33 percent more powerful than its predecessor, the Vampire.

A later version of the Venom is designed as a night fighter and is fitted with radar equipment in a lengthened nose. Details of it are not available, but it is said to have a very advanced performance indeed for a plane ready to go into full-scale production today. Like the Vampire, it enjoys the same advantages of docility and manoeuvrability, and of simplicity and all-round economy in production and operational effort.

NAVY PLANES

Top among the naval planes now in production for the Royal Navy is the Attacker, a single-seat fighter with one 5,000 lb. static thrust Rolls-Royce Nene turbojet engine. This plane won the recent SBAC Challenge Cup race at 533 miles an hour. Its maximum speed at sea level is 500 miles an hour, and it has an all-up weight of 11,500 lbs. Like the Supermarine Type 535, it is built by Vickers Armstrong.

Other naval planes seen at the show were the Westland Wyvern, which carried an 18 inch torpedo; the Hawker Sea Fury, which is in service with the Royal Navy, the Royal Australian Navy, the Royal Netherlands Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy; the Vickers Armstrong Seagull, an air-sea rescue amphibian, holder of the 100 km. world speed record for amphibians at 241.9 miles an hour; the Hawker Seahawk, a single seater carrier-borne naval jet fighter now serving with the Royal Navy, and holder of the fastest lap record in the 1950 SBAC Challenge Cup race at 504 miles an hour; the Short S.B.3, an experimental anti-submarine plane; the Fairey 17, another anti-submarine aircraft, and the first turbo-propeller aircraft in the world to land on an aircraft carrier; and the Fairey Firefly, a long-range, naval reconnaissance, fighter and anti-submarine aircraft, which first flew this year and is now in production for the Royal Navy.

15-TON LOAD

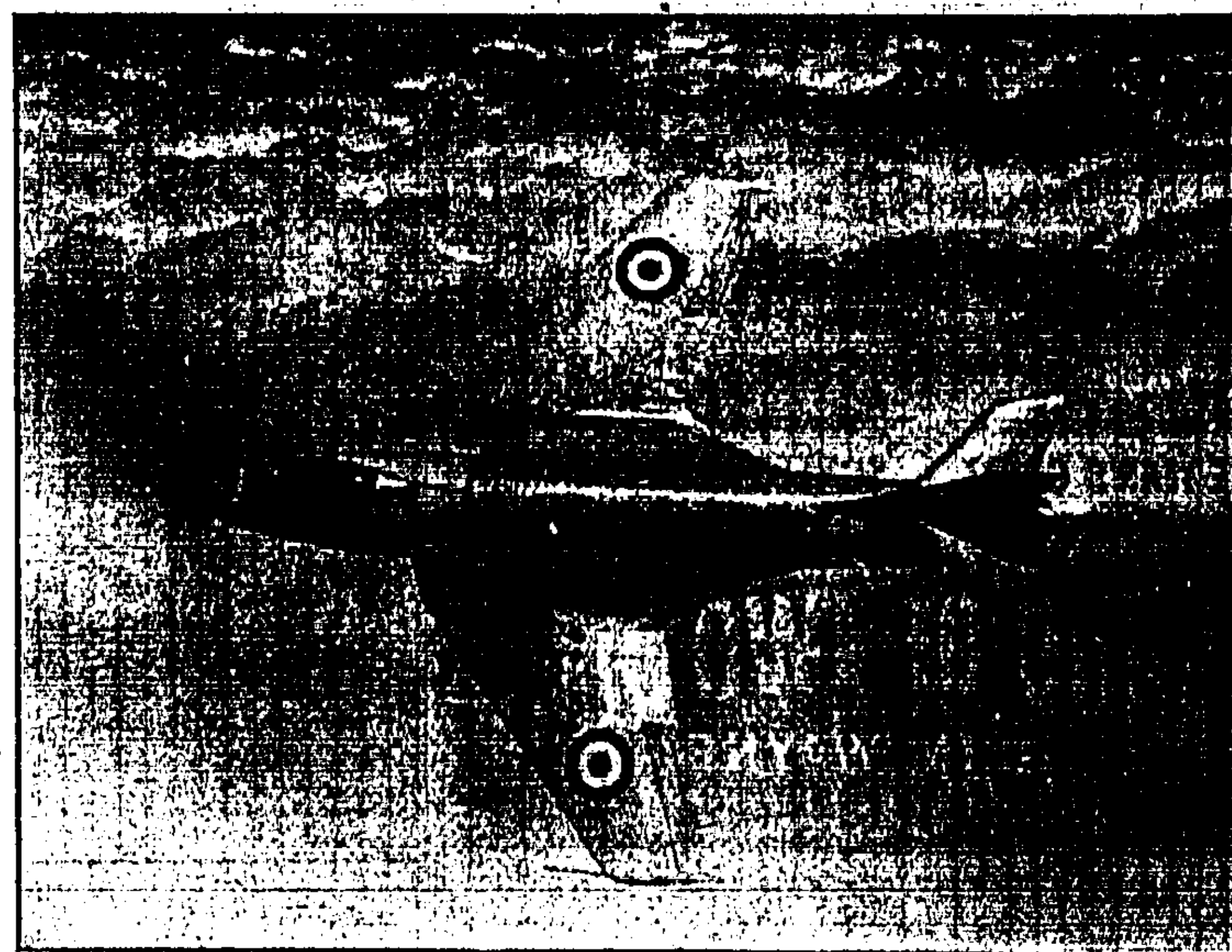
Another feature on the military side of the show was the Blackburn Universal Freighter, which can carry a 15-ton load, including heavy lorries, bulldozers, guns and light tanks. Among the commercial planes, the de Havilland Comet, the first jet airliner in the world, was again the centre of interest. This plane, which already has an impressive list of world records to its credit, is in production for British Overseas Airways Corporation and Canadian Pacific Airlines. Its cruising speed is just under 500 miles an hour.

The Brabazon I proved that it did not need a long runway to take off by becoming airborne in roughly the same distance as most of the other airliners in the show. It is a remarkable sight to see this giant plane in flight. It moves through the air with the calm deliberation of a battleship. Its vast fuselage gleaming in the sun. When it is three miles away it seems to be near enough to hit with a stone, and though it appears to be slow and cumbersome in flight its top speed is 300 miles an hour.

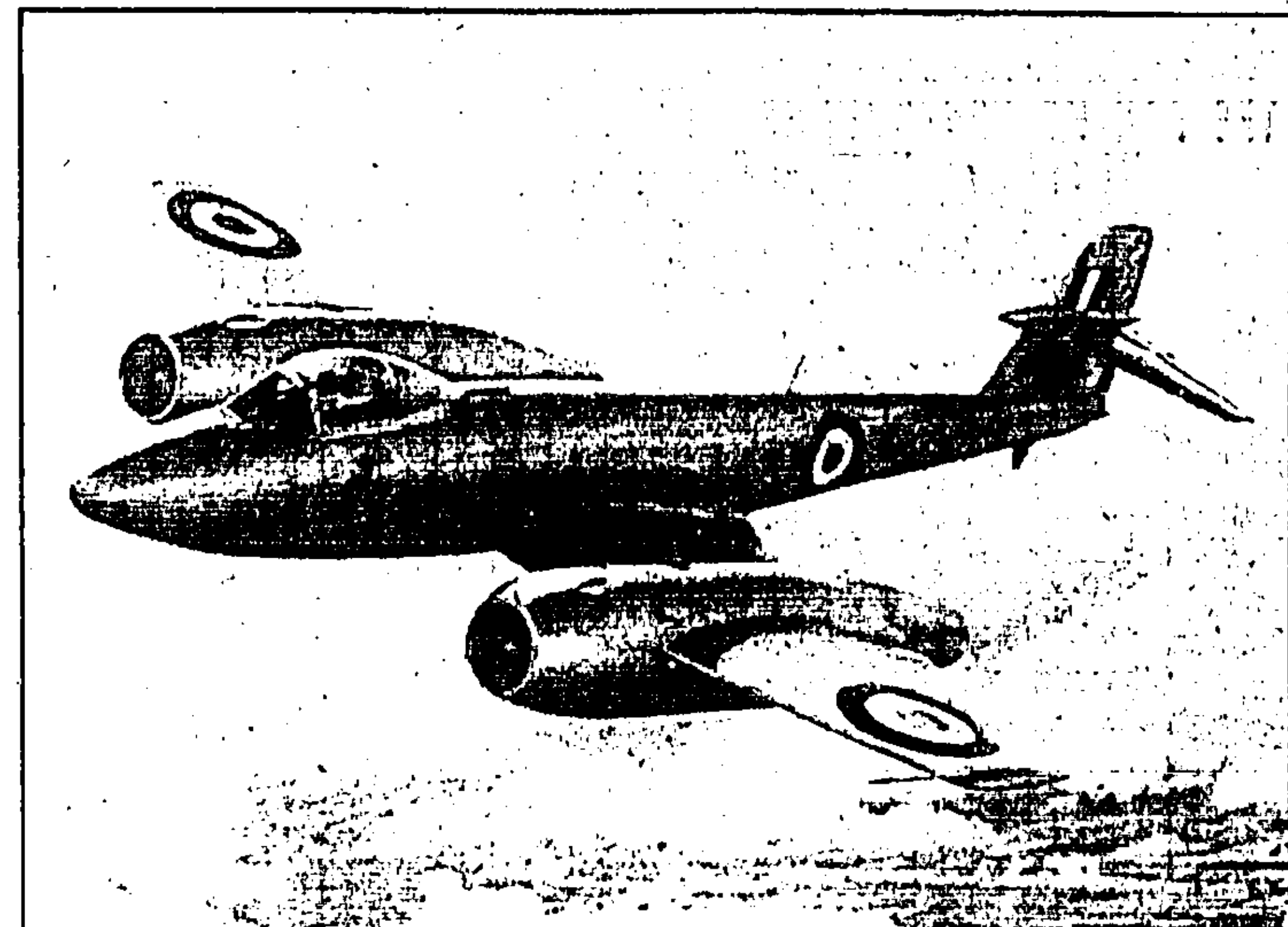
PRE-EMINENCE

Powered by eight 2,400 h.p. Bristol Centaurus piston engines coupled in pairs, its all-up weight is 235,000 lbs. Its wing span is 230 ft and its length 177 ft.

This year's show at Farnborough proved again Britain's pre-eminence in the air. The designers claim that among the planes on show are the world's fastest interceptor fighter, fastest night fighter, fastest amphibian, fastest propeller-driven airliner, most powerful twin-engine jet, the fastest twin-engine jet, the largest, heaviest and most powerful landplane airliner, most widely adopted fighter, best-selling post-war airliner and the cheapest four-seater. It is a record which any nation can be proud.



The Hawker P.1081, seen at Farnborough.



Two Armstrong Siddeley Sapphire engines, each of which has the same power as the four piston engines in a B29 Superfortress, seen installed in a Gloster Meteor 8 fighter.

The First Argylls' Irish R.S.M.

The following letter on R.S.M. Boyde, of the 1st Battalion Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders now in Korea, written by "an Old Argyll," appeared in the Glasgow Sunday Post of September 3:—"When the 1st Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders go into action in Korea, my thoughts will be with one man—the Regimental Sergeant-Major, Paddy Boyde.

"There isn't another bloke in the Army I'd rather soldier with.

"For a kick-off, he's over six feet, and burly forbye. In the kilt he's the very picture of a Highland soldier—even though he's Irish. Maybe it's the combination of Irish birth and

seventeen years of Scots training that makes him an enemy to be feared and a friend to be proud of.

"I could tell you lots of stories to show his quality as a soldier. How, at the crossing of the Rhine in the late war, he took over command of the battalion when Major Corcoran, D.S.O., M.C., caught a Blighty one.

"Or how he won the D.C. M. at Bess for clearing an awkward nest of Germans out of a house single-handed.

"But there was another incident just about the same time that shows, even better, his character of the man.

"As we started to cross the Rhine, into what proved one of the hardest battles of the war, a voice suddenly rang out. Not the harsh crack of a word of command, but a hymn. It was Paddy, and he was singing Abide With Me.

A REAL MAN

"One by one, we took it up. Until Paddy was leading a choir a thousand strong. I know there was many a young laddie, and many an old sweat, too, who went into battle heartened and cheered by the old familiar hymn.

"And, when the crossing was complete, Paddy, who started up Land of Hope and Glory.

"It takes a real man and a fine R. S. M. to do things like that. But while Paddy's a regular martinet on the parade ground (that's his job after all), he's as human as they make 'em.

"When you see him today, it seems funny that he first came to Scotland to be a policeman. When he arrived at Stirling to have an interview with the Chief Constable, he wandered up to the castle. There he was buttonholed by a recruiting sergeant who talked him into joining the Argylls.

"That sergeant never did a better day's work in his life. And I bet there's a few North Koreans who'll have reason to curse him. For if there's one thing Paddy hates it's Communism.

"Good luck, Paddy—An Old Argyll."

Taken Out Of Mothballs



THIS is what you would see if you were a radio part being worked on by amateur radio enthusiast Gene Cole. He is repairing a volt meter from his transmitter, which he uses to communicate with other hams around the world. Most amateur ether-fans do all their own assembling. (Acme).

Washington, Sept. 18. The 4,000-ton battleship, New Jersey, is to be recommissioned for active duty in the United States Navy tomorrow. She will be the second United States battleship on active duty. The other is the Missouri, now in Korean waters. (Reuter).

SHOWING **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
TO-DAY

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Still Going Strong!
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Don't Miss It!

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A thrill in every scene!
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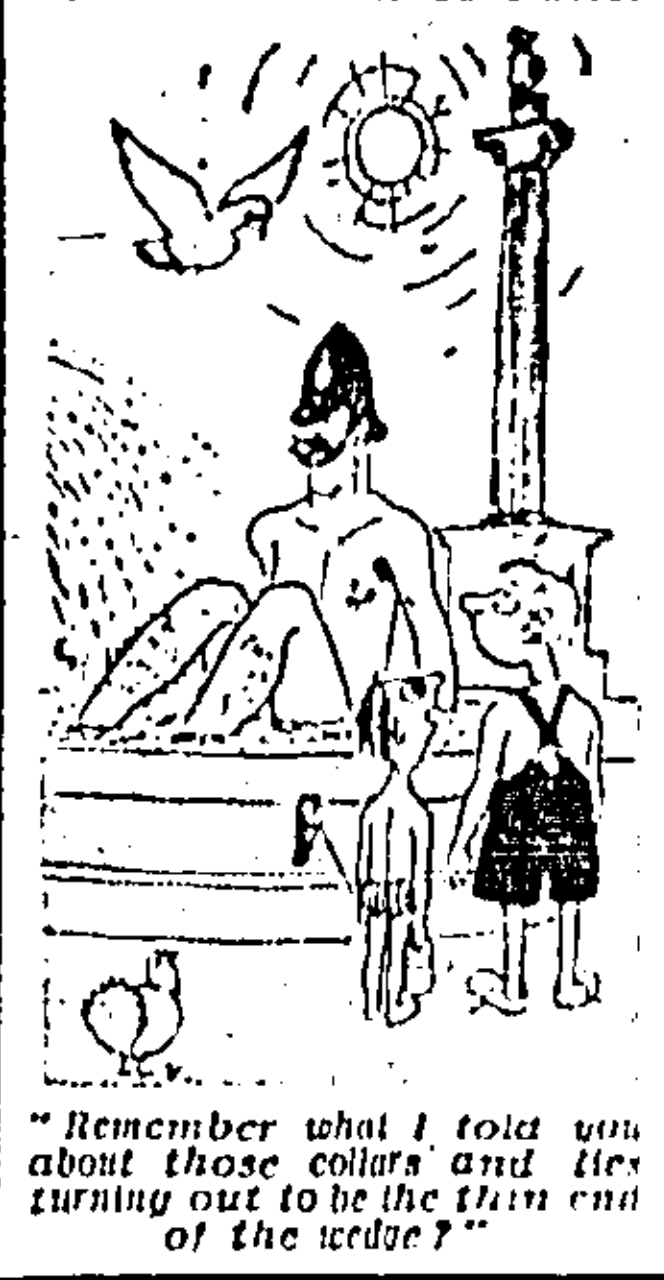
OPENS TO-MORROW —
Exciting Romance
By Author of
"MOBY DICK"
RON RANDELL
DEVERA BURTON in
"OMOO OMOO"
(THE SHARK GOD)
A Columbia Picture

PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs
taken by the South China
Morning Post and Hong Kong
Telegraph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

POCKET CARTOON
by OSBERT LANCASTER



TV spies a dodger

By C. V. R. THOMPSON

NEW YORK.
IT has happened at last. A clerk called up his boss

A Breath Of French Air

IT is not always easy to board a Paris bus. Yet the attempt is worth while, for in it one can learn a lot about the French and quite a bit of their language.

The system of queuing for buses has never been accepted in Paris, but the officials have devised an ingenious machine to control the crowds at the stops. On arrival at a halt you operate the lever of this machine and it delivers to you a numbered ticket which establishes in print the sequence of your arrival.

You need not now endure the regimentation of a queue. You are free to wander, to gaze over nearby railings or peer into shop windows. When the bus arrives you rush to the rear where, surrounded thickly by his standing passengers, the conductor gazes from his platform, confronting the crowd as though he were an auctioneer about to knock down the bus to the highest bidder.

He takes from the man nearest to him a numbered ticket. "Sixty-seven," he shouts, and adds the information that there are vacancies for only two on his green chariot.

If anyone last just cause to declare why "Mr. 67" should not be the first to mount the platform, he must now speak. Just cause is the possession of a lesser number, and "Mrs. 64" waves handbag and umbrella and her ticket of rights. The conductor sighs her to enter. But alas! Old "Mr. 62" who is deaf, and "Miss 59" who has just finished bidding farewell to her sweetheart, suddenly assault the crowd from the rear and claim the two vacancies. They mount. At the last minute, as the conductor is raising one hand to the bell-rope to deliver the starting signal, and with his other hand fastening the chain across the platform, dear old "Mr. 62" realises that this bus is not going by the route he needs, so he precipitately relinquishes his claim and jumps off and begins searching for his discarded ticket.

With renewed hope "Mrs. 64" clutches handbag and umbrella and prepares to pull herself aboard, but unfortunately "Mr. 69" has strangely appeared. At last the bus moves off, having collected "Miss 59" and late-comer "Mr. 63."

But where are "60" and "61," "65" and "66"? Why have they not taken part in the auction? "61" and "66" are waiting for a bus by another route; and "65" is an archaic who doesn't want any bus at all and having pulled the lever just for fun is now throwing stones over the railing at his pal.

And "60"? That ticket is reserved up in the gutter: the young lady who drew it in the bus lottery was tired of waiting for her prize and has decided to walk.

From Highroad from Paris, by Theo Lang (Hodder and Stoughton, 12s. 6d.).

THE SERGEANT'S JOURNEY HOME

I JOINED the army in 1942 when I was 17. And not once in five years had I been home on leave. With us it was like this: you had to be an officer or work with men on the staff before you got a pass.

But luck came my way in 1948. As I could read and write and had been in the regiment a long time, I was taken into the supply branch to look after a clothing store. There I came to know all the junior officers on the staff. They are the most important people in a regiment—without them you cannot move. I began to think how I could get home. I wanted to see how things were getting on because letters tell you nothing.

At home I have only a mother. My father disappeared in 1930 after being summoned to the district party committee, and my elderly brother, Andryusha, was killed in the war. My younger brother died in 1932 when I was a child.

I had a word with the right people. "All right," they said, "you stand the drinks and get ready." And so I got ready. I bought two suitcases, collected together a variety of oddments, a few trophies, and the few things I had obtained from the clothing store.

Finally I received all the necessary papers. How glad I was when I left the camp. I had been five years under orders and then, suddenly, I was free. I almost ran to the railway station, though my suitcases were heavy, they seemed quite light.

Through Germany I travelled in a passenger train which was clean and well furnished. But at Frankfurt on Oder it was a different matter. There a train was brought up consisting of luggage vans. This, I thought, is how the defenders of the Motherland, the victors over Fascism, are treated. But there was not much time to think. We crowded into the vans—and no dug-out during the war was ever more crowded. Luggage was piled against the sides to the roof and included gramophones and sewing machines and household goods. It was a pity to leave them behind because such things were not available at home. And in addition there were 40 human beings, so there was no chance of sitting down.

Thus we travelled through Poland, which is sort of a Polish country. At every station Polish women were selling the fat. Some of us exchanged a watch for pieces of fat, others an accordion, others a suit of clothes, boots, underwear, the women would take anything I gave a suit of clothes for a piece.

At Brest-Litovsk the station and the station square were packed with people. They all looked unhealthy and thin, as though they were hungry. I replied: "How can I sit at home? Who will feed me? This is how I earn my living."

Both his sons had been killed in the war, and he received a pension of 80 roubles. His lodgings, light and fuel alone cost him between 30 and 40 roubles.

As we hurried along the streets of Moscow I saw that all the people looked ill and their clothes were patched. It seemed that we were not walking along a Moscow street but along the street of a village. I

This is the simple, sincere story of a senior Sergeant in the Soviet Army, stationed in Germany, who returned home on leave in 1947, for the first time in five years. He describes the changes he found in the life of his village, how his mother lived on a starvation diet of potatoes, pickled cabbage and salted cucumber, and the miserable conditions of the half-starved, overworked men and women on his collective farm.

Embittered and disillusioned he plotted his escape to the West when he returned to his unit, and in 1949 fled to the United States zone of Germany.

This article first appeared in Posev, a Russian-language newspaper for Russian emigres in Western Germany.

Where were they going? We felt depressed. Was this our capital?

I gave the old man about half a kilo of bacon fat. Tears rolled down his cheeks and he said: "God bless you!" I felt uneasy. What was he thinking me for? It was as if I had done something for him.

A few hours later I arrived at Savolovsk station. As I walked along to my house I recognised some of the old places, yet they seemed different. The fields looked deserted and everything seemed dead. When I reached my own house I did not at first recognise it. It had settled into the ground and was leaning sideways, and rotten boards were sticking out from the roof. There was no warmth about the place, and it was all depressing.

There was no one at home; my mother was at work. I sat down at the entrance and waited. When my mother finally arrived she hugged me and—well, you know what mothers are—there were tears and joy at the same time.

Sons Killed

AN old man with a small cart helped me to take my bags to the Savolovsk station. He seemed too old to be carrying luggage about, and I asked him: "Why aren't you sitting at home? Why are you working?"

He replied: "How can I sit at home? Who will feed me? This is how I earn my living."

Both his sons had been killed in the war, and he received a pension of 80 roubles. His lodgings, light and fuel alone cost him between 30 and 40 roubles.

As we hurried along the streets of Moscow I saw that all the people looked ill and their clothes were patched. It seemed that we were not walking along a Moscow street but along the street of a village. I

Minor items include hides and skins, bristles, and raw hair. Our bill for purchases up to July was £15,000,000, substantially larger than the value of our sales to Russia.

As a result Russia earned many millions of pounds. What has she done with the money? She has been spending most of it in the Sterling Area on three vital raw materials—rubber, wool, and tin.

Rubber is a war potential of prime importance. Last year Russia tried to buy the entire Ceylon crop. She even paid in gold for large purchases from Malaya.

In the first half of this year Russia spent no less than £18,370,000 on Malayan rubber compared with £6,000,000 in the whole of 1949.

She has also bought Dominion wool heavily at the auctions in London and elsewhere. Some of her tin needs have been met through Hongkong where she has also bought supplies of antimony and wolfram—both war materials.

Russia has done comparatively little trade with Canada, which is outside the Sterling Area. Her purchases there have consisted mainly of drugs, such as penicillin and streptomycin. Canada has bought very little from Russia.

There is growing concern in London and Washington about Russia's purchases of vital manufactures and raw materials. But, without elaborate export controls, it is impossible to prevent them reaching her.

(London Express Service)

Then she took me into the cellar. There was a heap of potatoes in one corner and two small barrels, one of salted cucumbers and the other of pickled cabbage.

"That is what I live on," she said. "In the autumn the collective farm issued about 100 grammes of grain for a working day, but mine did not last me until the New Year. The potatoes and cucumbers, are from my own plot and the cabbage came from the collective farm. This has been my food all the time. For weeks I do not see a crumb of bread."

She looked at me gravely and then said so quietly that my heart turned inside me from the sound of her voice: "What, Mishu, have you been fighting for? And what did Andryusha die for?"

I could find nothing to say. My head began to swim, my chest contracted, and everything went black before my eyes.

Uncle Grisha

IN the evening Uncle Grisha, my mother's brother, came in. I would not have recognised him if I had not met him in the house. He was bent and quite an old man, numbingly instead of talking clearly.

He was in a great hurry to eat the food I had brought and gulped it down without chewing it, making himself choke. He ate and ate, and when I looked at him I saw tears in his eyes; he obviously felt ashamed of his greed, and yet he could not stop. He, too, asked: "What have you been fighting for?"

I was told that the collective farm now had only a quarter of the cows that it had before. All the meat and milk went to the State and there was nothing left over. Even the skimmed milk was fed to the pigs and the calves.

Most of the women work in the fields and in the stables. That is why the girls of my own age look like old women. They have nothing to eat and far too much work. The boys who have not been taken into the factories, work schools, and the girls, all work from the age of 13 and 14. In fact everyone who can move, works. And yet there is nothing to eat.

Mother Cried

SHE had become so old and wrinkled and so terribly thin and yet she was only 40. Her eyes appeared to be just eyes. She prepared the dinner of potatoes and cabbage, but seemed unhappy about something. It was not until later that I understood the reason—she had no bread. When I opened one of my bags and took out some bread and the bacon fat, she sat down and cried.

Same Everywhere

I STAYED at home for 12 days. I did not want to stay any longer. When I returned to my regiment in Germany I was asked about conditions at home. I replied: "Everything is all right. Everyone lives well." How can one say anything else?

But when others returned from leave, they told me that they had found the same conditions. One friend of mine who had been home to Georgia said to me: "People don't earn enough for bread alone. And that is in Georgia, where no one ever went hungry before. What sort of life is that?"

His father also said to him on several occasions: "What have you been fighting for?" This distressed him.

Time To Think

ANOTHER friend, Vasya Golovaty, went on leave to Salay. On the day he got home his mother's cat was taken away because of the non-payment of tax and the non-delivery of meat. And there was a large family with lots of children. Vasya rushed to save the cat and almost beat up the local chief. He was severely reprimanded. What was he making all the fuss about, they asked. It had all been done according to the law.

"If you make a nuisance of yourself you will not be free for long," the local chief told him. And he, I think, was lucky; he might have been put in gaol.

All this is never spoken of in public. Those coming back from home all say the same thing: "At home they live well." But rumours spread; they cannot be stifled. And many, when they have a bit of leisure, begin to think.

WHAT BRITAIN EXPORTS TO SOVIET RUSSIA

By BERNARD HARRIS

LATEST figures of Anglo-Russian trade would seem to explode the popular belief that the surest way to bring two nations together is to encourage trade between them.

For they show that a steadily growing volume of trade between the two countries has gone hand in hand with an increase in political tension.

During the whole of last year Britain's exports worth £2,170,000 to Russia. But in the first seven months of this year, our exports had already reached £6,300,000 and look like being around £11,000,000 by the year's end.

In value this is much greater than the business we were doing with Russia before the war. Our exports in 1938 amounted to only £9,462,000.

What sort of goods are we sending to Russia? Mr Churchill has turned the spotlight on machine tools. Attention has also centred on the re-export of molybdenum, vital alloy for hardening steel.

Broadly, Russia is buying anything that will expand her industrial production. And it is, of course, industrial production that determines capacity to wage war.

Chemicals, electrical equipment, light and heavy machinery—these are the goods Russia is buying as hard as she can. Consumer goods, luxury and non-essential materials are "out."

Up to July this year Britain shipped £5,500,000 worth of machinery, mostly machine tools, air and gas compressors, boilers, electrical generators, excavators, and electrical machinery.

Among our miscellaneous sales to Russia were cables and wire, scientific instruments, drugs and medicines, dyes and colours.

An odd item was £208,000 worth of rags. Rags are used to strengthen many plastic articles. Russia wants them also to break down into fibre, which can be respun into new cloth and so relieve her textile shortage.

Few British firms have disclosed precisely what goods they are making for Russia. But last year it was announced that the Leeds factory of J. and F. McLaren—a subsidiary of the Brush Electrical Engineering group—was

"substantially devoted to the production of diesel engines and their assembly with Brush engine equipment into standard diesel electric generating sets for the Russian Trade Delegation."

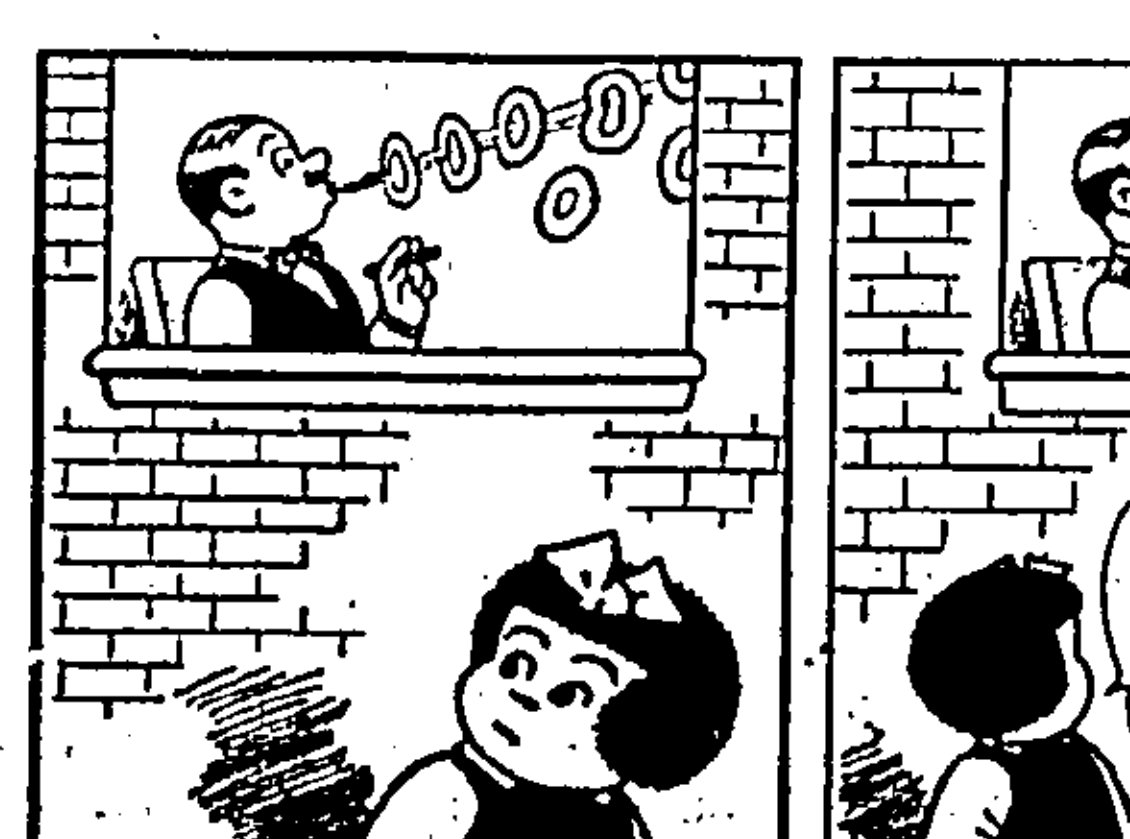
When the order, worth about £1,500,000, was placed the firm made it a condition that Russian inspectors would not be allowed in the factory.

An official of the firm said recently: "We made for British car manufacturers. Two first consignments left about a year ago and the whole order is now nearly complete."

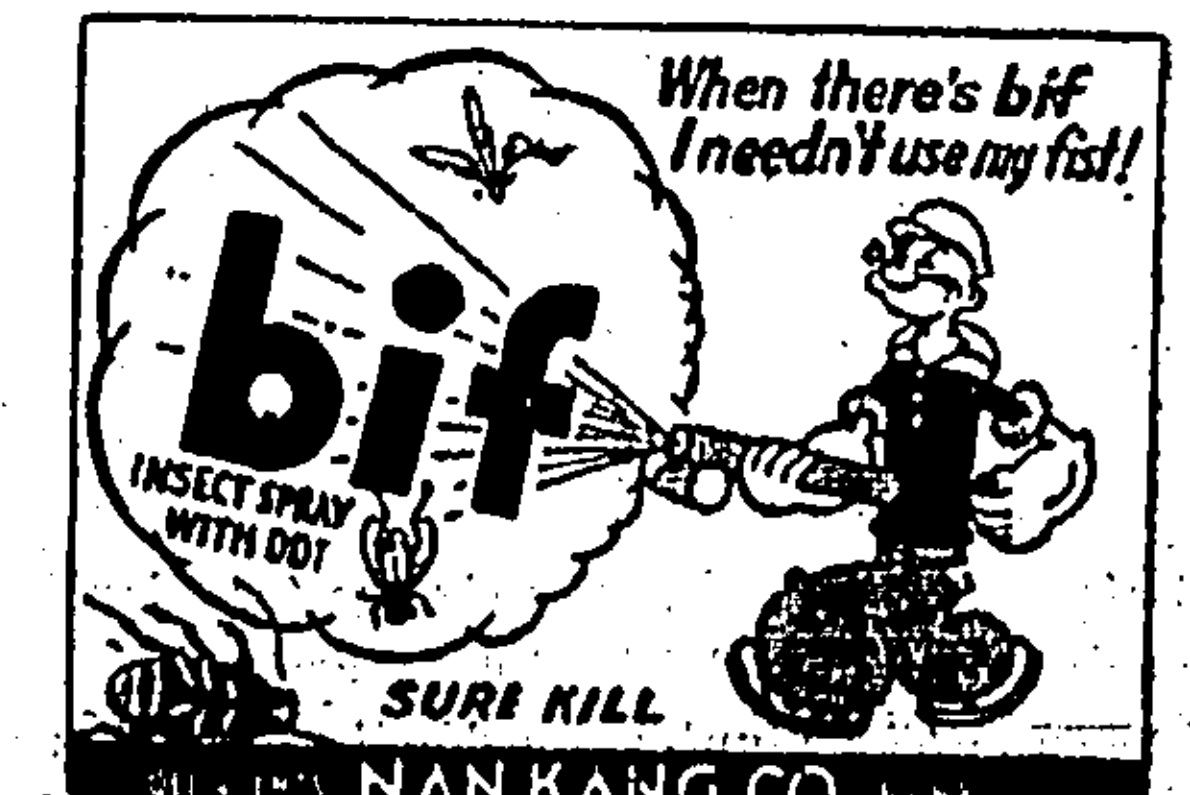
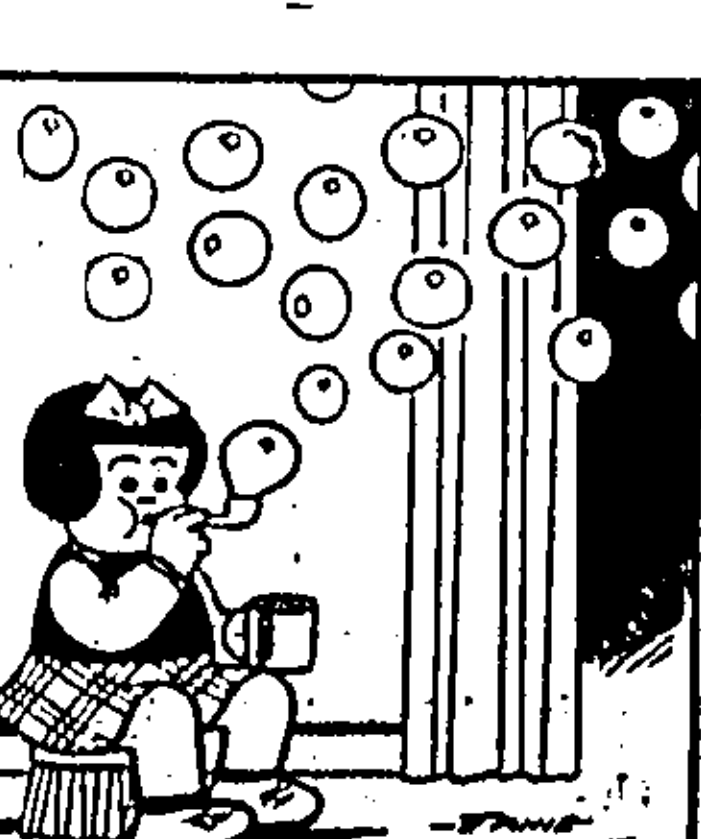
The mining equipment and machine tools are being made by firms at Walsend and Gateshead. Officials said that the orders had not interfered with priority supplies for Britain's coalfields and factories.

From Russia, Britain has bought in return this and large quantities of timber for housing and pitwood for the coal mines.

NANCY That's Puff-ectly Plain



By Ernie Bushmiller



India Wants To Seat Red China In UN Assembly

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

India gave notice today that she would introduce a resolution to the United Nations Assembly tomorrow calling for representation of "the Republic of China in the General Assembly."

The resolution seeks to seat the Chinese Communist delegation in all United Nations bodies.

It says that the obligations of a member nation cannot be carried out "except by a government which, with a reasonable expectancy of permanence, actually exercises control over the territory of that member and commands the obedience of the people."

It adds that the Peking Government is "the only such government functioning in the Republic of China."

It is believed that as soon as the General Assembly convenes tomorrow, Mr. Pandit Nehru, head of the Indian delegation, will present the resolution to the Chinese Nationalist delegation on a point of order.

Those supporting the Indian delegation are understood to feel that the question should be decided on a General Assembly resolution rather than on a point of order.

COMMONWEALTH TALKS

At the contention of those subsidiary bodies when the matter was raised before them, had been that it was not for them to decide the question but for the General Assembly. It was argued that the procedure would be for the Assembly to consider the matter in the form of a resolution.

As the country that had approached Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. D. S. S. Secretary of State, on the same subject in July, India is again taking the lead in the matter.

Sir Benegal Narasing Rao, the Indian delegate, met Mr. Acheson today and later in the day the subject was discussed at a meeting of the Commonwealth delegations.

The wording of the Indian resolution may be determined at this meeting.

Such Commonwealth delegation talks have been a feature of previous Assembly sessions but this is the first time that

TORIES DEMAND BLOCKADE

(Continued from Page 1)

an assurance that the Government would again study the question of particular machinery mentioned by Mr. Lyttleton which were not on the prohibited list for export.

CHURCHILL REQUEST
Mr. Churchill immediately rose and asked, "Can you not give us a plain answer? Are these tools going out of the country to arm the war potential of others, or are they going to be kept in this country?"

Mr. Wilson said that after technical study it had been decided that it was unnecessary to prohibit the export of these items but he would review the matter again.

Mr. Wilson said that the Government would requisition any capital equipment on order here for Eastern Europe if needed for Britain's rearmament programme.

He said that he was surprised that Mr. Churchill should have advertised the location of a factory (Cavens) doing important Government work.

Mr. Churchill: "Are you not aware that there are two Russian inspectors with the right to go into these works?"

REVIEW INTENDED

Mr. Wilson said that in the changed circumstances of the Anglo-Polish trade agreement of 1949 would be reviewed.

He was obtaining information about particular orders and delivery dates from 30 British firms who export goods to Eastern Europe.

Items not wanted by Britain, would be offered to other Atlantic Treaty countries and the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, they would not be exported.

Mr. Wilson said that this procedure would apply to outstanding orders for machine tools from Poland and Russia.

One order which was to have gone to East Europe would be retained here. A second, which would not be ready for 18 months, would be offered to Allied countries.

The Government was watching for evidence of abnormal orders of materials, particularly those which might be re-shipped to Korea.

There was evidence a few weeks ago of abnormal orders for copper wires.

Mr. Strauss added that the United States and other Atlantic Pact countries had already reached substantial agreement on the strategic items which should not be exported to Russia.—Reuter.

NEHRU STATEMENT

Gandhinagar, Sept. 18.

The admission of the People's Government of China "is of the most supreme importance to the future of the United Nations and world peace," the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, declared here today.

"It is a vital issue and a great thing for the future well-being of the world as well," Pandit Nehru added.

The Prime Minister reiterated his stand on "non-alignment" with power blocs in the 75-minute foreign policy address to the Subjects' Committee of the 56th session of the Indian National Congress meeting here.

"This policy is not passive neutrality and helplessness in the face of aggression, but a policy of independence of other nations or groups," the Prime Minister said.

China, being one of the "Big Five" nations with the power of veto, could not continue to be represented by the Nationalists who have "not a scrap of a hold in the mainland," the Prime Minister said.

He described Dr. T. T. T. as "the representative of Formosa" whose position in the Security Council "is an extremely artificial and factually wrong."

A FALSEHOOD

"It is such cases of falsehood which make further United Nations steps go wrong," Pandit Nehru said.

Replying to criticisms that India should not have endorsed the action of the United Nations in Korea, the Prime Minister defended the Organisation as "the greatest hope of the future."

He also defended the institution of the veto for great powers which he said "represents an unfortunate reality."

The big powers would hesitate freely to participate in the work of the United Nations if they had not the provision of the veto as a guarantee for their status, he said.—Reuter.

Suspension By Loyalty Board In U.S.

Washington, Sept. 18.

Michael Lee, Commerce Department Far Eastern trade expert, has been suspended from his \$10,000 a year job following an adverse report by the Department's Loyalty Board.

Lee has appealed to the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Charles Sawyer, against the ruling. In June he was asked by Mr. Sawyer to resign, but had refused.

The Department declined to disclose the basis for the Board's findings against the Manchurian-born Lee. In February, Senator George Malone (Republican) charged that Lee was associated with subversives and was responsible in his Commerce post for delaying shipments to the Nationalist Chinese.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"It's a darn sight hotter around here than it was at the office—I made a big mistake retiring!"

AMERICA'S CIVIL DEFENCES

Washington, Sept. 18.

President Truman today gave Congress a "master blueprint" for civilian defence against atomic attack and said he would set up a temporary civil defence administration which would function until Congress had established a permanent agency, probably not until next year.

The 140-page report did not name Russia specifically, but the reference was unmistakable when the report said that, for the "first time in 136 years, an enemy has the power to attack our cities in strong force and for the first time in our history that attack may come suddenly with little or no warning."

The White House explained that until the legislation was adopted, funds for the local emergency agency would be supplied from the President's emergency fund. President Truman is expected to set up the temporary agency within a week or two.

LEGISLATION

Mr. Truman sent with the report a proposed bill for establishing a permanent civil defence administration. He urged Congress to consider the report and bill carefully during the next few weeks as a basis for enactment of legislation in the near future.

The report called for a Federal civil defence administration, State and local organisations and "millions" of volunteers to act as wardens, auxiliary police, fire guards and shore patrollers.

The report, drafted by the National Security Resources Board, said such a defence step would enable the nation to recover more quickly from atomic bombing and to "fight back."

Properly-administered civil defence could cut casualties by 50 percent and keep the nation's industrial power intact.

Primary emphasis would be placed on the defence of some 140 critical target areas, including all major population and industrial centres of the nation.—United Press.

The report was brought to the Security Council by the chief United States delegate, Mr. Warren Austin. It immediately encountered stiff opposition from Mr. Jacob Malik of Russia, who objected strenuously to any attempt to have the report considered before the Council debated Communism.

On the furnishing of troops for North Korea by the Chinese Communists, the reports said: "To date there has been no confirmation of recent or overt Chinese Communist participation in the Korean conflict."

However, they have furnished substantial if not decisive military assistance to North Korea by releasing a vast pool of combat-seasoned troops of North Korean ethnic origin, which provided a means for expansion of the North Korean Army.

This fact, originally established by miscellaneous information emanating from the Manchuria-Korea area during the past four years, is now fully confirmed by numerous prisoner of war interrogations since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

BACK FROM CHINA
"A substantial percentage of all prisoners of war so far interrogated have received training in Manchuria or performed active service with the Chinese Communist Army. At least half of the personnel and some of the officers in the North Korean 5th, 13th and 18th Divisions and of the Chinese 1st Unit, have participated in training or combat action with the Chinese Communist Army. The Chinese

Malik Objects To Latest Report On Korean War From Gen. MacArthur

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

The Soviet Union objected to the latest report on Korea from General MacArthur being considered when the Security Council met tonight.

Mr. Jacob Malik (Russia) said that the 11-page report required more time and study before discussion in the Council.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb (Britain), this month's Security Council President, had presented the provisional agenda which had placed the MacArthur report as the first item of business to be followed by a debate on the Formosa question.

Mr. Warren Austin (United States) said that there could be no legitimate objection to approving the agenda as proposed by the President.

The American delegate stated his intention of reading the United Nations commander's report into the official record at today's meeting.

Mr. Malik said that if the majority decided to discuss the report the Soviet Union would not be in a position to participate in the discussion and would vote against taking note of it.

Mr. Malik asked if General MacArthur had submitted his report to the United Nations Council for a formal study by the Council. He asked that before it was read the 3,500-word report be translated into Russian.

CHINESE TRAINED

Lake Success, Sept. 18.

General Douglas MacArthur's report to the United Nations that some 140,000 combat-seasoned Koreans trained in the Chinese Communist Army were fighting with the North Koreans against the United Nations forces.

General MacArthur's report also declared: "A wide variety of definitely-identified Soviet equipment captured from the North Koreans in battle bears the manufacturing date of 1949 or 1950."

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WAGWAN BATTLE
On the Taegu Front, Sept. 18.

Elements of an American combat team were tonight reported less than two miles south of Waegwan, North Korean strong point on the ground of the United Nations "defence box" in south-east Korea.

They had thrust 1,000 yards beyond the United Nations line during the day and were across the road leading north along the east bank of the Nakdong River.

American First Cavalry Division units pushing along the roads from Taegu to Waegwan.

Communist Army returned many of these Korean troops to North Korea during the past year.

"Approximately 140,000 Korean troops participated in training and combat action with the Chinese Communist forces in one of three categories:

1.—The Korean volunteer army which was formed Koreans in Communist-held China and Manchuria during 1945-48.

2.—USSR-trained Koreans who were transferred from North Korea and were integrated into the Korean volunteer army or Chinese Communist Army to gain combat experience.

3.—USSR-trained Koreans who participated in training at Chiamassu in Manchuria or attended the officers' school at Lungchungtan, Manchuria.

"At the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, a probable aggregate of 40,000 to 60,000 Koreans trained by the Chinese Communists had been released and integrated into the North Korean Army to expand all divisions."

—United Press.

Marines Advance Close To Seoul

(Continued from Page 1)

blasted a narrow strip of land just behind the North Korean lines along the west bank of the Nakdong River, after American First Cavalry Division units, battling north of Taegu, had reported "limited gains."

Though reconnaissance pilots reported Communist troops pulling out around the "defence box" and moving north, troops who stayed on the line last night pushed the Americans out of positions five miles east of Waegwan.

North of Taegu, another American column was held up by Communist 75-millimetre guns and mortars entrenched on a commanding hill.

On the south coast front, the American 25th Division gained several hundred yards today with strong air and warship support.

Fighter-bombers also softened up the front along the middle reaches of the Nakdong, inflicting an estimated 1,200 casualties on Communist troops west of Yongsu.

Advance units of the American Second Division had crossed the Nakdong, north-west of Changnyong, breaching the Communist line about 15 miles south of Taegu.

They crossed with orders to secure a foothold for a full-scale crossing.

On the Pohang front, on the east coast, the 45,000-ton American battleship Missouri yesterday helped the South Korean Third Division across the Hyongsan River, but late last night the Communists regained the ground.

The South Korean Capital Division has retaken Angang-ni, about 10 miles inland from Pohang, and elements of the First Division and Second Corps advanced north of Yongchon against light opposition.—Reuter.

POHANG BATTLE
The South Korean Third Division finally pushed large numbers of troops across the rain-swollen Hyongsan River this morning despite stubborn resistance, and began an assault on the port city of Pohang.

For two days the Third Division tried without success to send soldiers across the river. Other ROK troops suffered heavy casualties when they tried to cross a concrete bridge two miles south of Pohang on the main highway south.

Yesterday afternoon, the Third Division sent two companies across the bridge under enemy mortar, machinegun and rifle fire. During the night additional troops crossed the bridge and other ROK troops crossed the river on numerous foot bridges.

The enemy counter-attacked this morning but was driven off after a stiff fight. The Reds fled northward into Pohang across rice paddies.

Eighteen miles north of Pohang, the American Navy resumed its attempts to evacuate several hundred South Korean guerrillas gathered on the beach.—United Press.

CASUALTIES LIGHT
Tokyo Sept. 18.

United Nations forces have taken about 2,000 Communist prisoners in the amphibious operation at Inchon so far, General MacArthur's headquarters announced tonight.

A communique stated, "The enemy has not yet recovered from the initial tactical surprise. Piecemeal entry into action of various enemy formations has led to their complete destruction while our casualties remain light."

The communique said that fighter planes had begun to use Kimpo airfield, captured yesterday, while Marine spearheads probed for crossings of the Han River, west of Seoul.

It added that North Korean "suicide" attacks last night broke under Marine, infantry and tank fire.—Reuter.

REAL JAMMING IN WAR GAMES IN GERMANY

Heidelberg, Sept. 18.

The American, British and French mock war in Germany ended at noon today in a real break-down of radio communications caused by jamming.

Two unidentified transmitters were responsible. A communications officer said that they were not Russian.

Mimeographed leaflets were dropped by plane to tell troops that exercise "Rainbow," the American autumn manoeuvres, had ended.

Communications and intelligence experts remained at work to investigate the jamming.

The headquarters of Major-General J. D. White, Commander of the ground forces in the exercise, said that the two stations went on the air at 1 a.m. local time of the same frequency as General White's. They sent a continuous transmission of Morse code until late this morning, blotting all radio orders to troops.

The General's communications officer said that they had not discovered whether the transmissions were deliberate attempts to jam, or whether they were simply routine commercial radio transmissions.

The exercise ended with 48,000 Allied troops considerably in advance of the objectives set for their counter-offensive begun four days ago against the "Eastern Aggressor."

"HEADLONG RETREAT"
They recaptured Nuremberg and other centres of communication in the Nuremberg area.

"Aggressor" resistance, a communique said, had been almost entirely reduced to a propaganda posture.

With "aggressor" troops in a theoretical, headlong retreat, United States headquarters interjected an "order of the day," saying that the "aggressors" morale was high "as we advanced towards our homeland."

General White's headquarters disclosed that Germans had fled more than 700 claims for damages alleged to have been suffered during the manoeuvres, which began on September 7.—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong
H.K.T. 6 "Hongkong Calling" Programme Summary: 6.02, A Light Spanish Programme: 6.20, Organ Solos by Dr. E. Buisson: 6.30, Cantatas by Radio: Given by Miss Lee, Wai Lan & S. K. Lee (Studio): 6.50, Orchestral Selections: 7.15, North American Commentary (London Relay): 7.30, "Stage & Screen Favourites" by Allen Woods (Studio): 8.00, News and News Analysis (London Relay): 8.15, "Box 200" by Bert Gillette at the Hammond Organ: 8.30, "The A. L. L. Variety Programme" with Ted Ray, Kitty Bluett and Fred Tuft (Studio): 9.00, "From the Editor's Chair" (London Relay): 9.10, Weather Report: 9.11, Piano Recital by Solomon: 9.12, Hongkong Dance: Eddie Gurnea and the Little Orchestra (Studio): 10.10, "The Accordion Masters" (Studio): 10.40, Marek Weber (Viola) and His Orchestra: 11.00, Radio News (London Relay): 11.15, Weather Report: 11.16, "Goodnight Music": 11.30, Close Down.

WIRELESS STATION EXPLOSION
Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 18.

Station engineers revealed today that the cyclone fence around the Voice of America antenna at Bethel, Ohio, had been cut before the towering structure toppled from an explosion.

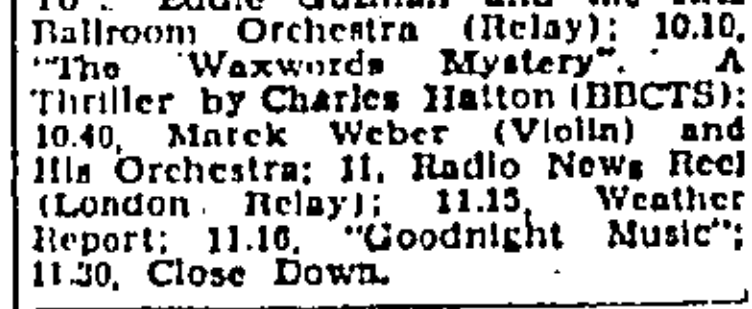
The blast toppled the 160-foot tower supporting the antenna. Part of the lower concrete counterbalance was blown 250 feet. Engineers at station transmitters 25 miles northeast of here said the force of the explosion indicated dynamite was used.

Mr. James Shouse, president of the Crosley Broadcasting Company, operators of the transmitters, said there was no doubt in his mind that it was "professional sabotage."

The damaged antenna was at the apex of a diamond-shaped series of four and thus was the key antenna. Mr. Shouse said it would take about a week to replace it to beam Voice of America "truth" broadcasts to North Africa and the Middle East.

He added that the damaged antenna would not affect broadcasting of any of the other broadcasts to Russia and its satellites.—United Press.

YOU'RE A NEW MAN
When You Wear the New Improved



TODAY — come in and see the new Bracci's Black "Broom" — it helps you stand right, helps your clothes fit right, helps reduce fatigue. New, non-roll top, new tubular leg bands are more comfortable, fly-front pouch is self-adjusting. You'll feel like a new man with a "Broom".

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FOR YOUR SPARE MOMENTS

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Hard Luck Traced To Bad Sacrifice Bid

By OSWALD JACOBY

THAT was the unluckiest hand I've seen in a year," said Hard Luck Joe. "The dummy was absolutely useless to me!"

"I suppose you think you're useful to me," North replied bitterly. "I'd be glad to trade you in for a used stick of chewing gum."

"Now, now," said East cheerfully. "Nice children don't fight. If Joe says he was unlucky, I'm willing to believe him."

It was all very well for East to be so cheerful. He had just collected a penalty of 900 points from Joe, and he was perfectly willing to humour him.

The play had been very simple. West opened the six of spades, and East won with the king. East returned a low trump, hoping to make it possible to lead spades later on by getting rid of dummy's trump. Joe, playing the South hand, won a trump finesse with the queen.

Joe might have done better if he had then left the trumps alone, but instead he hopefully laid down the ace of trumps. This assured East two trump tricks eventually.

♠ Q1076 ♣ 32 ♥ KQ43 ♦ 9 ♣ KD	<div> <div>N</div> <div>W</div> <div>E</div> <div>S</div> </div>	♠ AKQJ ♣ 4 ♥ 5 ♣ K1064 ♠ A64	
♠ J ♥ AJ10 ♠ AQJ8752 ♣ Q5			
Neither vul.			
West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	1♠	3♦
4♠	Pass	Pass	5♦
Pass	Pass	Double	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♠ 8			

Opening lead—A♠

The rest of the hand was a nightmare for Joe. He led the queen of clubs, and West took the king of clubs, and got out with a spade. Joe ruffed and led his other club, but East took the ace and returned a heart. Joe lost a heart finesse and ruffed the spade return.

He next led a trump, hoping for some sort of lucky break in hearts or clubs, but there was no luck about the hand. East took his two trumps and exited with a spade. Joe therefore had to lead the hearts from his own hand, giving another trick to West.

In all, South lost seven tricks. He was therefore down five, for a loss of 900 points.

Joe was quite wrong, of course, when he said that the hand was unlucky. As usual, he had brought misfortune on his own head. He should have let the opponents play the hand at four spades instead of trying to fight them singlehanded.

Sacrifice bids are very fine, provided that you use them with a great deal of discretion. In the first place, it is wise to be sure that your opponents can make their own bid. There is nothing so expensively as sacrificing against an unmakeable bid.

In this case, of course, East would have made four spades, but the point is that South had no reason to be sure of that fact. East would have made his opening bid without his ace of clubs. Put that ace in the North hand (in exchange for a low club), and East would have no game at spades. How could South tell that this was not the case?

In the second place, a sensible sacrifice bid gives the opponents fewer points in penalties than they could make by playing the hand themselves. There's no trick at all to overbidding in such a way as to give the opponents a fortune on every hand. Any beginner can bid up to seven no-trump on every hand. The wise player bids just enough to steal the hand at a good price. In this case Joe gave up 900 points to stop a game that was worth about half of that figure.

An additional point that Joe overlooked was that nobody had guessed his partner. If North had a fine fit with diamonds (in which case there would have been a good chance to make a sensible sacrifice), he would have bid five diamonds. Since North failed to do so, Joe should have known that he was not going to find a miraculously useful dummy.

DUMB-BELLS

THESE ARE GOLDFISH! HOW MANY CARAT?



YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19

If you are born today, you will have a good head for business and the capacity for hard work. It is likely that fate will be kind and offer you an opportunity which can become the turning point in your life. Once your goal has been set, you will spare no effort in attaining it.

You are fond of travel and will probably see a considerable portion of the world during your lifetime. You will be happiest if you are your own boss and select the kind of work where you can be independent and one which is especially attractive to the optimistic sex. You will, undoubtedly, have many opportunities.

Joe might have done better if he had then left the trumps alone, but instead he hopefully laid down the ace of trumps. This assured East two trump tricks eventually.

The rest of the hand was a nightmare for Joe. He led the queen of clubs, and West took the king of clubs, and got out with a spade. Joe ruffed and led his other club, but East took the ace and returned a heart. Joe lost a heart finesse and ruffed the spade return.

If job hunting, the chances are good that you will find exactly what you want. Social aspects are also fine.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—This can be an excellent business day. You can make profit if you work things right.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—This is definitely your day! Make the most of all opportunities offered you now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—If anticipation an important part of your life, this is a day to

14-77444K19-72-1A351

MORE STRIPES

By T. O. HARE

REPRODUCED BY PERMISSION OF THE AUTHOR

Opening lead—A♠

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BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

From sun and wind his face was red, His mother and his aunt were dead, His father was a sturdy knight Who worked from morning until night.

Why on earth should I be the only writer to keep silent amid the present Wordworth uproar? The above fragment, found behind a stove-pipe in a cottage near Kendal, is said by experts to belong to the Allan Bank

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he held the bow between
toes and played a violin
against his other leg.

(News He
I DON'T see what was to
him, as the fool said w
he saw an octopus playing
bagpipes.

—(London Express Serv

CHESS PROBLEM

By A. MARI
Black, 6 pieces.

Opening lead—A♠

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POCKET CARTOON

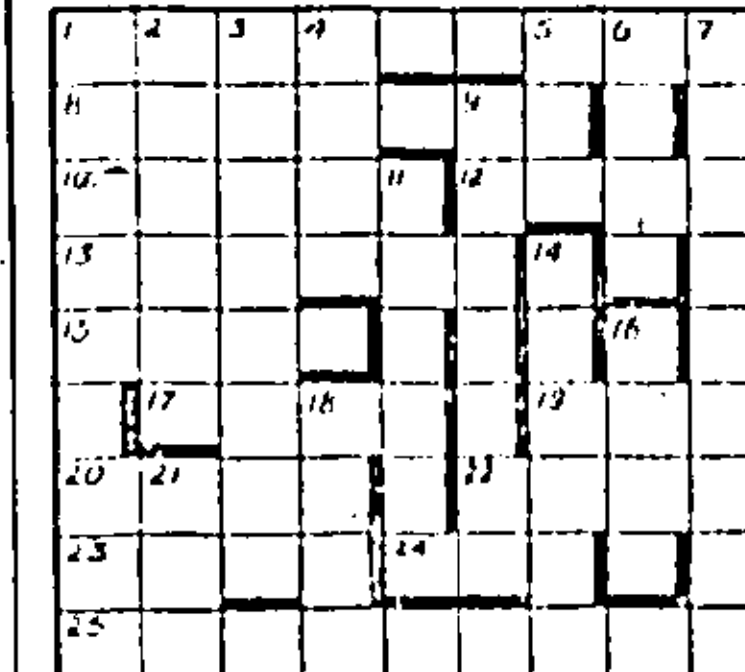


Check Your Knowledge

1. Name Henry the Eighth of England's first wife.
2. What high political office did Ignace Jan Paderewski hold?
3. What American city is built largely on three islands?
4. How were diamonds discovered in South Africa?
5. Where was Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, born?
6. Name the four imaginary lines that are parallel to the equator.

(Answers on Page 8)

CROSSWORD



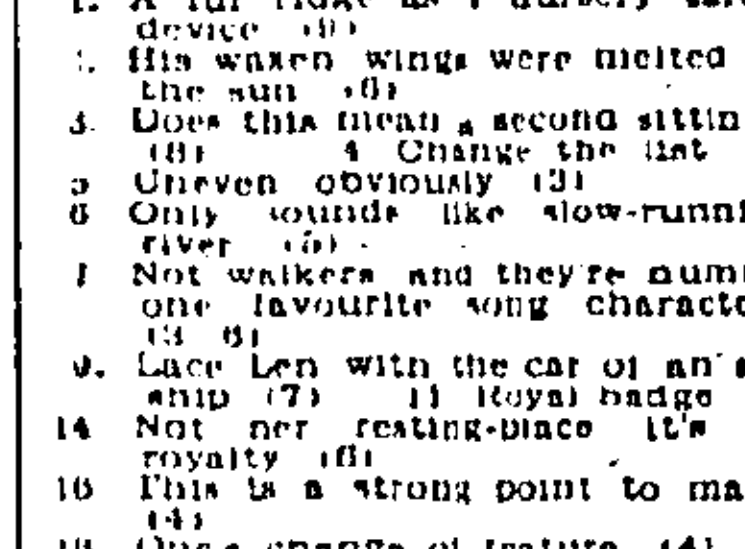
1. The boys' scout, but to the ordinary scout just a person on New Year's Day (4)
2. Where you may expect to see the only dog (4)
3. Quaint stretch of water (5)
4. A carpenter's old style plane (4)
5. Admirable way of making ice rot (4)
6. Nothing would give it rest (4)
7. 15th ruler of the Scots (4)
8. And so to a good end (4)
9. A river that passes Florence (4)
10. Knowledge (4)
11. Covering out this are not always the best (4)
12. Put a vehicle before them and you will get a good idea (4)
13. Possibly they tried once after stubborn resistance (4)
14. Down
15. A full ridge as a nursery safety device (4)
16. His warden wings were melted by the sun (4)
17. Does this mean a second sitting, or the first (4)
18. Given obviously (4)
19. Only sounds like slow-running (4)
20. Not walkers and they're number one favourite song characters (4)
21. Lace left with the car of an air (4)
22. Not per se, but place 15 for (4)
23. This is a strong point to make (4)
24. A change of feature (4)
25. Even a copper would make it rude (4)

White, 8 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. ♠Kx(R), KxP; 2. R-R8, B-Q; 3. K-Q6 mates; 2... others; 3. R or B mates.



(Solution on Page 8)

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

OPTIMISTIC AMERICAN FOOD FORECAST

Washington, Sept. 18. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr Charles F. Brannan, said last night that American farmers should be able to produce plenty of food to see the nation through the Korean war or any future emergency.

NEW YORK RUBBER MARKET

New York, Sept. 18. Rubber futures made a feeble recovery after a weak start, but the market closed with a loss of 102 to 200 points. Sales totalled 80 contracts. The drop reflected the weakness in the Singapore market over the week-end plus the settlement of labour disputes on Indonesian rubber estates and unconfirmed rumours of peace from Korea.

Prices closed as follows:—
Spot September 57.60 bid
October 57.60 bid
November 57.60 bid
December 57.60 bid
January (1951) 57.60 bid
February 57.60 bid
March 57.60 bid
April 57.60 bid

LONDON FUTURES

Rubber futures closed as follows:—
No. 1 rubber (in cents per lb) 40 1/2-41 1/2
October 40 1/2-41 1/2
November 40 1/2-41 1/2
December 40 1/2-41 1/2
January/February 40 1/2-41 1/2
March 40 1/2-41 1/2
April 40 1/2-41 1/2

H.K. SHARES STILL GOING UP

Prices on the Stock Exchange continued their upward trend this morning. The volume of business exceeded any morning's total for the year. The turnover was \$552,208.75. Transactions and noon prices:

SHARPS BUYERS SELLERS SALES

HK Bank 1210 40 1/2 1200 10 1/2 1200

East Asia 102 210 100 1/2 100

INSURANCES 210 100 1/2 100

China 625 115 1/2 625

HK Fire 145 115 1/2 145

SHIPPING 62 1/2 100 1/2 62 1/2

Asia New 62 1/2 100 1/2 62 1/2

DOCK, ETC. 13.20 100 1/2 13.20

Provident 13.20 100 1/2 13.20

Shat Boek 21 100 1/2 21

Wheelock 21 100 1/2 21

LAND, ETC. 0.90 100 1/2 0.90

HK Hotel 0.90 100 1/2 0.90

Star Ferry 60 250 1/2 60

C. Light (O) 11.20 115 11.20

C. Light (N) 1.90 8.10 1.90

Electric 24 200 1/2 24

Telephone 10.60 100 1/2 10.60

INDUSTRIALS 10 1/2 100 1/2 10 1/2

Cement 10 1/2 100 1/2 10 1/2

Rope 12 1/2 100 1/2 12 1/2

STORES, ETC. 12 1/2 100 1/2 12 1/2

Dairy 12 1/2 100 1/2 12 1/2

Dairy Rts 8.10 250 8.10

1750 250 1750

400 250 400

410 250 410

140 250 140

100 250 100

100 250 100

100 250 100

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REDUCING GOVERNMENT CONCERNS

Manila, Sept. 18. Reduction of the present 24 government enterprises to 18 in number is among 34 important recommendations affecting these federal controlled corporations contained in a 240-page official report on the total economic mobilisation plan submitted to President Elpidio Quirino by a special five-man committee which made a study of the question.

Copies of the revamped report were given to individual members of the Senate Committee on Government Reorganisation for their study and recommendations in connection with the revamp of such corporations to be made at the next regular session of Congress in January.

The government is now engaged in a withdrawal from competition with private business following the basic policy of maintaining only such companies as are necessary to stabilise prices and to support a sound national economy.

Other recommendations by the special committee were: development of banks in rural areas; flood control and manufacture of fertilisers; co-operative marketing associations; promotion of essential industries; a growing plan for government through direct compulsory loans; and a bond issue up to 1,000,000,000 pesos to finance total economic mobilisation.—United Press.

COTTON FUTURES

New York, Sept. 18. Cotton futures closed today as follows:—

Spot 41.05

October 40.90

December 40.50-40.75

March (1951) 40.50-40.75

May 40.50-40.75

July 40.50-40.75

October 40.50-40.75

December 40.50-40.75

March (1952) 40.50-40.75

The New Orleans market closed as follows:—

Spot 46.65

October 46.65

December 46.65-46.75

March (1951) 46.65-46.75

May 46.65-46.75

July 46.65-46.75

October 46.65-46.75

December 46.65-46.75

March (1952) 46.65-46.75

United Press.

LONDON TIN MARKET

London, Sept. 18. Tin prices fell sharply this morning. The turnover was 85. Prices closed as follows:—

Spot buyers 755

Spot sellers 755

Business done 755

Three-month buyers 755

Three-month sellers 755

Business done 755

Decision On Germany Postponed

New York, Sept. 18.

The North Atlantic Pact Council today postponed for several days a decision on German rearmament, one delegation spokesman said. He said that the delay would not be for more than two weeks. Ministers would, meanwhile, obtain instructions from their governments and consult amongst themselves.

A high French source said that though the question of German rearmament was still undecided, the atmosphere in the discussions between the Foreign Ministers gave hope that all sides in the controversy could take the necessary steps to reach agreement.

Truman's Stand On Spain Criticised

Washington, Sept. 18.

President Truman and the State Department were criticised sharply on Sunday by columnist Constantine Brown for seeking "to prevent Spain from fulfilling its role in the struggle against the evil forces of Moscow."

Writing in the Sunday Star-Brown declared: "The State Department and the White House, which alone oppose any steps to include the whole Iberian peninsula in the far-reaching struggle for survival, placed every conceivable barrier in the way of Spain's participation."

The stated reason is that General Franco is a dictator, but so is Tito—a Communist in his boot. They do not admit the policy of expediency, as it applied to Tito, should also be applied to the Communist-hating Spaniards.

"Mr. Truman has gone to greater lengths than any of his predecessors in thwarting the efforts of those who realise Spain's military support is essential to the defence of Europe," he said. "The Joint Chiefs of Staff, who were reliably reported to have urged the Spanish be included in the defence of Western Europe, are puzzled. Their views are being ignored because the State Department insists such move would offend the Socialists in Britain and France."

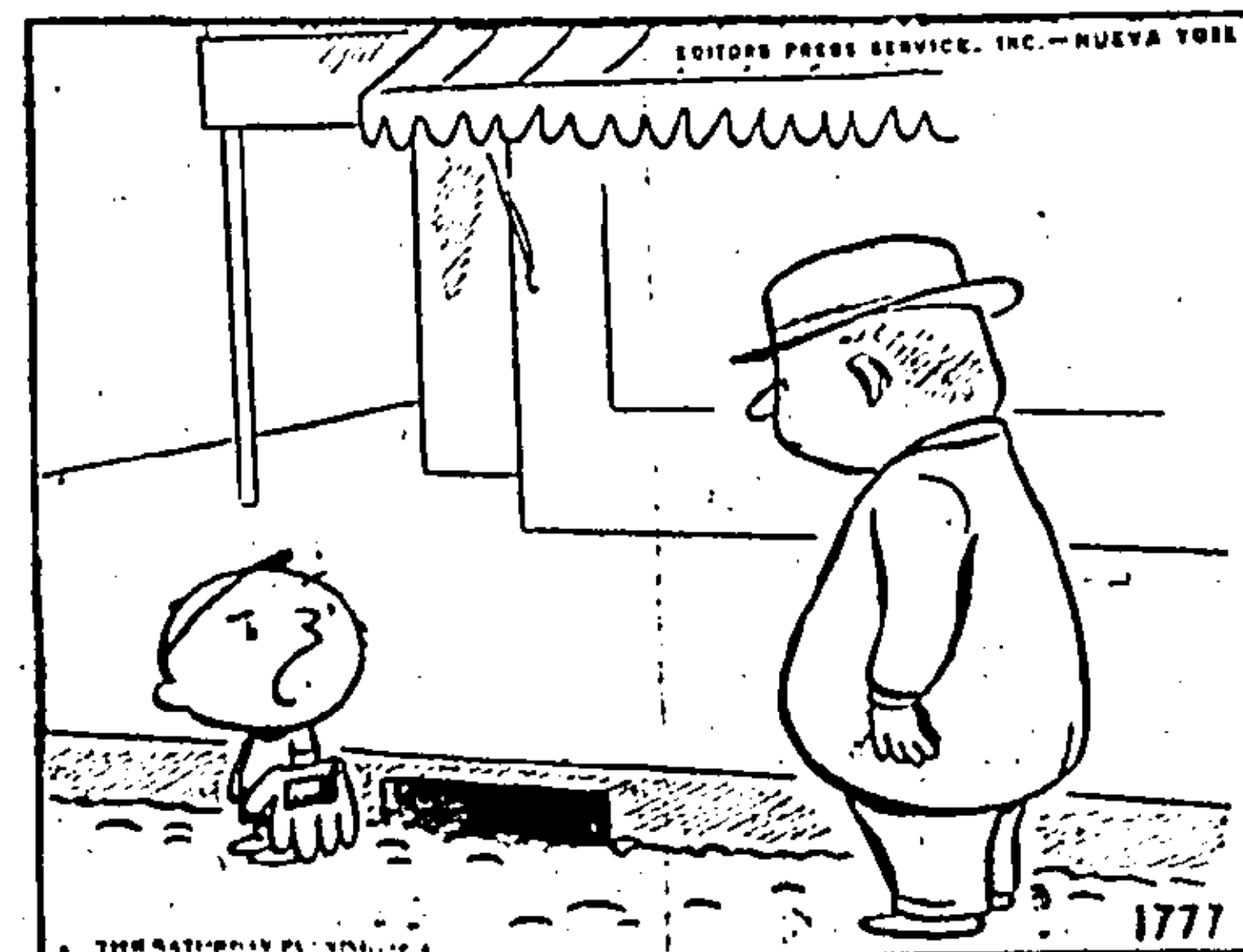
Brown pointed out that Field Marshal Lord Montgomery came to Washington last winter and urged openly that Spain be associated with the common Western defence. Brown said: "He told officials in Washington he pleaded with Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin to bury the ideological hatchet, and made the same plea here. The blunt fact is, without the inclusion of Western German and Spanish manpower in the Western defence system, the chances of saving Europe are, to say the least, extremely limited."—United Press.

Red Journalists' Resolutions

Helsinki, Sept. 18.

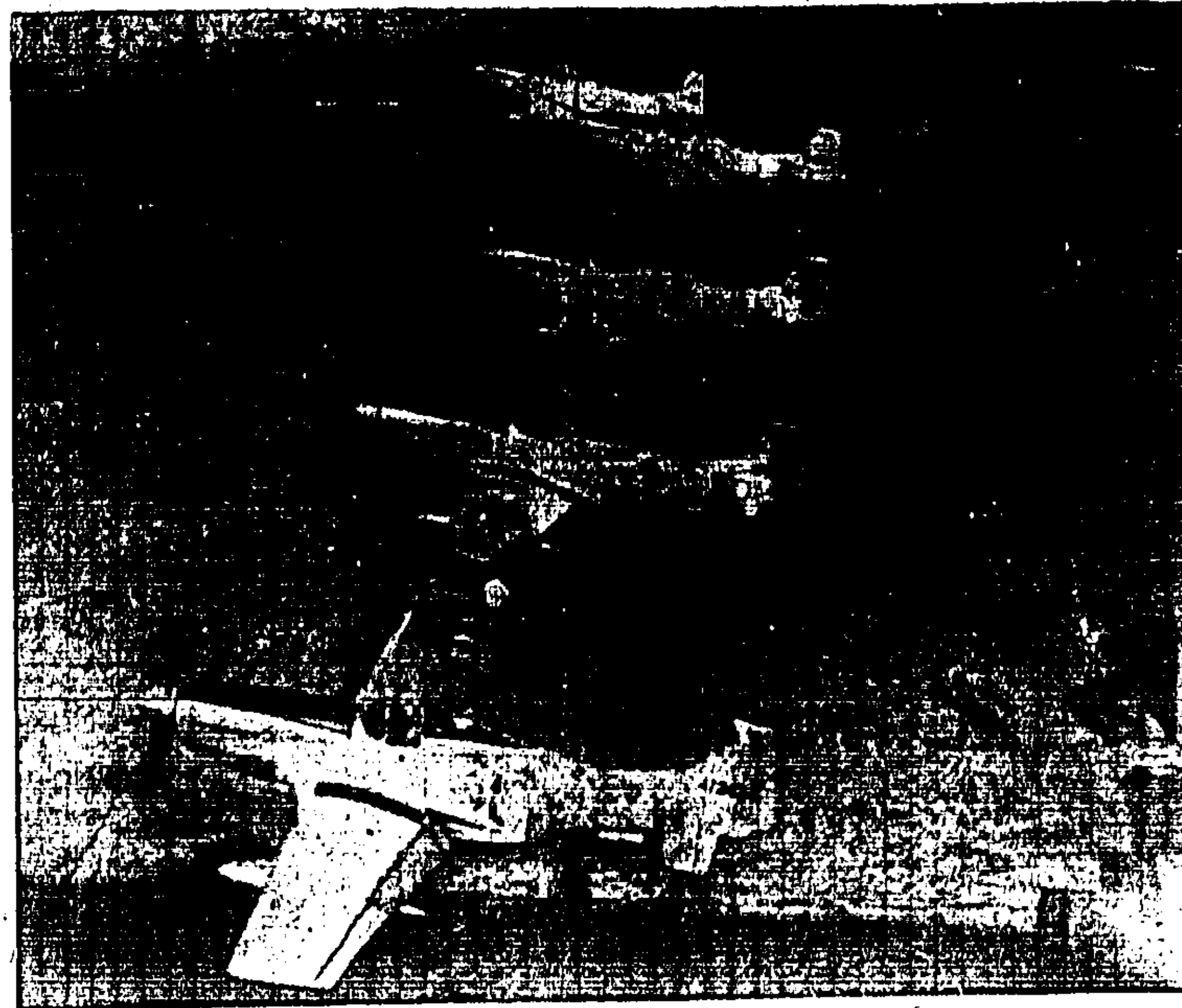
The Communist-led International Union of Journalists decided at its meeting here yesterday to expel Yugoslavia because she had "acted illegally and prevented the collection of signatures for the Stockholm peace appeal."

It was also decided to telegraph the United Nations urging it to "stop the bombing of the civilian population in Korea."—Reuter.



"This is the most important position in the team. I'm here to see that the ball doesn't go down the sewer!"

Fighters For Free People



SAIGON POLICE NIP BOMB PLOT

Saigon, Sept. 18.

A spokesman said today that the Saigon police made several arrests on Sunday to thwart a Communist plan to throw Saigon into a panic by throwing hundreds of hand grenades at public buildings, offices and into the streets. He said the Saigon plot apparently had been aimed to coincide with frontier attacks.

European Army In The Offing

New York, Sept. 18.

The North Atlantic Council today "warmly welcomed" the proposal to create in the shortest possible time an integrated military force adequate to defend Europe.

The 12 Foreign Ministers then adjourned to consult their governments on means of forming an international army, having decided to meet again within two weeks.

A communique said that the Foreign Ministers, after a three-day discussion of the collective defence of Europe, would consult their Governments promptly as to the way in which the plan for an integrated army could be put into effect.

It did not refer specifically to the Council's discussion of the problem of whether Germany should be permitted to send contingents for integration into this army but it stated that many of the problems involved consideration of a character which made definite decisions to be taken promptly.

The communique added that the Council would adjourn subject to recall by the Chairman during the next two weeks.—Reuter.

East German Charge

Berlin, Sept. 18.

The East German Government tonight charged the Anglo-American occupation authorities with planning an "extensive plot against our peaceful reconstruction."

The East German Government information Office alleged that this plan was drafted at a meeting in Bonn in August, said to have been attended by high-ranking British and American officials and Herr Jakob Kuhler, the West German Minister for All-German Affairs.

"The main point on the agenda of that meeting was a planned undermining of our economic five-year plan by all kinds of criminal acts," the information Office stated.—Reuter.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION:

To solve this puzzle from first principles is, at first, slightly more difficult than to solve "Your Slips." But it isn't necessary to do this. We are told that, where each strip runs from the apex of a triangle to the centre of the opposite side, there are nine distinguishable segments. The number in the clue must be the same. For each strip joining the apex to the centre bisects the area to the centre bisect at right angles the side we are concerned with here. Hence the answer, as before, is that the number of distinguishable triangles is nine.

London Express Service.

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The spokesman said the heaviest fighting to date was at Dongke, where "there were some killed and wounded, but we are still holding out." He added that intelligence reports indicated the attack might be the prelude to a general offensive.

Fighting started on Saturday and the besieged garrison was subject to continuous artillery and mortar fire. Unofficial reports said 50 French soldiers were killed and 100 wounded.

The French forces here have been preparing since the summer for the expected Vietnamese offensive, but had not expected large-scale operations before the dry weather in October and November.

The French recently captured a document which is believed to be the text of a new military alliance between the Chinese Communists and Vietnam, in which the Chinese promised to provide five divisions and air power in the event of an "emergency."

Official French reports also said more than 20,000 Vietnamese troops were being trained in South China by the Chinese. The Vietnamese strength is estimated at 70,000 regular troops and between 100,000 and 200,000 militia and labourers, including several hundred Japanese who did not surrender after the war.—United Press.

DONGKE LOST

Paris, Sept. 18.

Vietnamese guerrillas early today captured the French post at Dongke, near the Chinese border of Vietnam, a French Press Agency message reported from Hanoi.

Quoting well-informed French sources, the agency said that the French casualties in the battle were 50 killed and 100 wounded.—Reuter.

YAKS TAKEN AT KIMPO

Incheon, Sept. 18.

Two Russian-built Yak fighters were captured intact on the Kimpo airfield. They were bombed-up and ready to go. At least 15 wrecked Yaks, poorly camouflaged with dead branches, lay dispersed around runways pockmarked by bombing and stalling.

After the Marines had captured Kimpo last night about 200 Communists launched a "banzai" counter-attack at 2 a.m.

Major Walter Gail, executive officer of the unit which took the airfield, said: "We killed most of them. The rest are busy changing from uniform into civilian clothes in nearby villages."—Reuter.

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. Catherine of Aragon. 2. Premier of Poland. 3. New York City is built on Manhattan Island, Staten Island and Long Island. 4. A native boy was found playing with a brilliant stone which later sold for \$2,500. 5. In Edinburgh, Scotland. 6. The Arctic Circle, the Antarctic Circle, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.

Engines of the first F-51 Mustangs to be reconditioned under the terms of the Mutual Defence Assistance Pact are warmed up at the Lockheed Service Base in Sayville, N.Y., before taking off for a mass flight for delivery to a free European nation. (Acme).

U.N. APPEAL FOR MASSES

New York, Sept. 18.

Mr. Warren Austin, the American delegate to the Security Council, said here that the United Nations had grown "in influence and self-confidence" and "will be the ultimate victor" in the war of ideas.

"Every conceivable obstacle has been placed in its way, including armed attack," Mr. Austin said at a dinner last night held by the American Association for the United Nations.

He said the United Nations had an appeal for the masses greater than many of us have realised.—Reuter.

Unreasonable Restrictions On Tankers

London, Sept. 18.

Britain considers Egypt's new restrictions on oil tankers using the Suez Canal "unreasonable," the Foreign Under-Secretary, Mr. Ernest Davies, told Parliament today.

He said that the Egyptian Government, in reply to Britain's protest of August 12, claimed that the new regulations were designed to facilitate the passage of tankers and their cargoes through the Suez Canal to destinations other than Israel.

Egypt said she was willing to modify the regulations if they proved impracticable, Mr. Davies declared, adding: "The Egyptian reply is unsatisfactory and we consider the regulations unreasonable."

The regulations were an aftermath of the war between Israel and the Arab countries.—Reuter.

The Marshall Post

Washington, Sept. 18.

President Truman has formally submitted to the Senate the nomination of General George C. Marshall to be Secretary of Defence, shortly after signing the Bill which permits General Marshall to serve in that position.—United Press.



"Really, it is necessary to ask if I would be able to keep your daughter in the manner to which she is accustomed?"

MUSTANG PILOTS RETURN TO BASE

Tokyo, Sept. 18.

After three days of continuous harassing of enemy troops and supply lines, men of the Australian Mustang Squadron returned to their southern Japan base today, heavily bearded but smiling with their continued successes, according to a General Headquarters release.

The text follows: "Most of their strikes were close support missions in the Kumchon and Waegwan areas, where they returned to the targets again and again, ensuring their kills. One flight was requested by an air control spotter to attack targets near Kumchon. Trucks and camouflaged vehicles were strafed and hit with rockets. Two trucks were destroyed and burned furiously.

"Still another flight, seeking targets east of Waegwan, found a quarry in a tank. The tank was written off as probably damaged. Fragmentation bombs were blasted into villages near Angang-ni infested with enemy troops. Two field pieces and a tank were destroyed in the Yongsan area.

"Though prevented by poor flying weather from carrying out as many sorties as they hoped during their three days of attacking the Mustangs, they returned well satisfied with their efforts."—United Press.

IN GO BUS MEN, OUT GO THE GAS

London, Sept. 18.

The Labour Government's get tough policy with the Communists brought a sudden end to the bus-strike today, but nearly 1,000 gas workers walked out and fuel cuts were threatened in the London area.

Gas maintenance men in four plants struck for higher wages and a company spokesman said if the walkout continued, gas cuts would be ordered.

Seventeen thousand busmen called off their strike less than 48 hours after the Government had threatened to clamp down on Communist underground agents trying to paralyse the nation's economy with wildcat walkouts.

The Communists did not appear to have led the bus strike, but democratic labour leaders said the Reds had "confused the issue."

Busmen voted to press their demands for wage increases through normal channels of mediation.—United Press.

HALF WAY ACROSS

"Some of the troops were half way across the river when the Mustangs shot down from the clouds, hitting home with rockets and machine-gun fire. Enemy troops scattered quickly for cover. Many attempted to shield themselves from the withering fire by taking cover under the first span of a bridge previously destroyed by Allied bombing. But the Mustangs swung in low, relentlessly skipping their rockets and bullets under the span until their full fire power had been spent.

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